BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO·REGIS·ET·SENATUS·ANGLIÆ

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1822. [NUMBER 1580.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1795. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Sealed Tenders, will be received by the Boat Master, at his office, for unloading the Hon'ble Company's Luggage Boats, at the Commercial Pier, for one year certain, on the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock. The Tenders must specify the rate per Ton, and the parties be provided with good securities.

By authority of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
GEO. BARNES,
Boat Master.

BOMBAY,
BOAT MASTER'S OFFICE,
4th December 1822.

ખબર·કીર્ઓની·આપીએચએજે

શ્રી·નાંમદાર·કંનરાબલ·ગાવરનર·ફો શલનાં·કુકંમથી·બોટ·માશતર·ની·ફાસ્ટીશ માં·મોકોર·ફીધેલાં·પરપોજલો·તારીખ ૧૪ મી·માએ·મહીનાંનીએ·બપોરનાં· ફલાક ૧૨ નાં·બેશે·બાબત·એજે·શર કાર·ની·લગોજ·બોટોમાંથી·માલ·ખાલી· કરીને·ઉકા·કુપર·વરશ·એક·ની·મુદત· થુધી·કુતારવો—એ·પરપોજલ·વાલા·લો કોએ·પોતાનાં·પરપોજલમાં·દર·ટંન·એક નો·માલ·ખાલી·કરવાનો·ભાવ·લખવો· અને·સે·બોકોએ·પોતાનાં·શારા·જામી નો·આપવા *

તારીખ ૪ ઠી·ડીસેમબર ૧૮૨૨

શ્રી
ખેર ખેતો

ખેડીએ મમતાર ઇમમઘર ગ
પરપર મોબમચે કુમમપલમ બે
ગસ્તિરચે ઘમીજંત મેઘર ઘંઘ
મેરેરે પ્રપોમર તાજીક ૧૪ ઘ્યા
ચ મણીન્યાત રોમપ્રઠજી ૧૨ ય
મપર ચેતીર મંમર ષરઘર્ચી ર
ગેમમેઠ યાંગીમ મર ધ્રુ મરમ
ઇમ્યાપર એમ પમાચે ઊીઘત ઇ
ધ્રેંત ચીતમપ પ્રપોમરપરે મેમ
ણી ઘઇરે પ્રપોમરમણે પાડ ઘર
ઉંણ ૧ પ્રમણે ધ્રુ મમપયાણ
પ્યાઇપ ઘણી લા મેમણી ઘઇરે
ચંગરે મમીમ પ્યાપે તાજીક ૪
ડીસેંઘર ૭૫ ૧૮૨૨

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the DAWK between Bombay and Rutnaghery leaves this office three times in the week on the following days, viz. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
6th December 1822.

Passage to England,

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

CAPT. JAMES KEITH FORBES,
OF THE
Honorable East India Company's Service;

WILL positively sail for London by the 1st January, and will touch at the Cape.

A part of her superior accommodations are still disengaged.

Bombay 6th December 1822.

THE BRIG *MALABAR,*

CAPTAIN CHARLES KAIL,

WILL sail in the middle of December; and will take freight, or passengers, for the Malabar Coast, Quilon & Columbo—For further particulars apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY NANABHOY and Co. in Church Gate-street, or the Commander on board.

Bombay, 5th December 1822.

TO BE LET,

THAT desirable residence, near the Light House at Colabah, appertaining to the estate of the late Edward William Hunt Esq. formerly occupied by Thomas W. Browne Esq.

The Premises have just undergone a very compleat repair, and may be taken possession of immediately.

Likewise to be let, belonging to the same estate, an office, being No. 5 in Bakehouse Lane.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co.

Bombay 6th December 1822.

MR. HIGGS

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT HIS STABLES
On WEDNESDAY next the 11th inst.
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
A LOT OF
ARABIAN HORSES,

The whole of which will be knocked down without reserve.

Bombay 6th December 1822.

SILVER WATCH,

FOUND, by the two Native Servants on the road between the Apollo Gate and the passage to Colabah, about four or five weeks since. Whoever can claim and identify the property, may recover it by applying to the PRINTER, and paying the expense incurred.

Bombay 7th December 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS.
On MONDAY the 9th Instant,
SUNDRY PROPERTY,
To Close Different Accounts,

EUROPE Chintz of Sorts, Do. Lenos, Patent cord Dimity, and different kinds of Europe Piece goods.

China Silk Scarfs and square Handkerchiefs, Crape of sorts, Madras Palampores and Flannels.

Plated Candlesticks with Shades, Military Saddles and Bridles complete.

Double Barrelled Guns, second hand; a square Piano Forte, on account of the underwriter.

49 Bags of Damaged Ceylon Coffee, imported on the Schooner Malabar, Captain Kail from Colombo.

Bombay 7th December 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY the 14th Instant.
AN INVOICE OF
BRITISH
THREAD LACE
AND
BLOND DITTO,
RECENTLY IMPORTED
ON THE
BARKWORTH,
CAPT. PEDLER,
CONSISTING OF,

MECKLIN Quilling of different qualities, Bobbin Quilling of Sorts, Bobbin Thread Net, Valenciennes Net, Bobbin Thread Net sprigged, Bobbin Thread Shawls, Bobbin Thread Viels and Scarfs.

Bobbin dresses plain and sprigged, Black cap Veils, Mantilly Veils, Coloured Circassian Scarfs, Blond Shawls, Black Silk Net, plain and sprigged, white Shawls and Scarfs,

An Invoice of Imitation Shawls of the most approved Patterns printed on both sides.

Bombay December 7th 1822.

TWENTY EIGHTH *CALCUTTA LOTTERY.*

MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE & Co. have remaining a few Tickets in this Lottery, which may be had at their office, at Rs. 130 per ticket.

Bombay 6th December 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS.
On WEDNESDAY the 18th of Dec.
A COLLECTION OF
BOOKS,
PRINTS, *VIEWS,*
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS
RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.
AMONGST THEM WILL BE FOUND,

FRAZER'S Himalya Views, Dodwell's Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c Suite of Roman Costumes, Gell's Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab, &c.

Craven's, Dodwell's Ousely's, Hoare's, & other Tours, British Poets 100 Vols. Blackwood's Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinburgh Review 35 Vols, Pawley's General Atlas, Byron's and Moore's works, Bucks Beauties, together with many other Historical, Scientific & Classical Works, as will be more amply detailed in printed Catalogues,

The Books may be seen on Application.

Bombay 7th December 1822.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. EDWARD TADMAN, are requested to give them in to MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO. (who are authorized to act for the Administratrix) on or before the 31st of January 1823—After which period no claim will be attended to, as on the 8th of February following, it is purposed to declare a dividend to the creditors to the extent of the assets realized.

Bombay, December 7th 1822.

MCVEIGH'S BAKERY.

MR. MACVEIGH begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the whole of those extensive and commodious Premises in Hummum Street, lately occupied by Mr J. Blair, deceased, where he is now carrying on the Business of Bread and Biscuit Baker, Pastry, &c.; in every branch of which he assures the utmost regularity and cleanliness shall be combined; and most respectfully solicits the support of his Friends, as well as of those Families and individuals who have hitherto favored the Concern with their Custom, for which he will feel highly grateful.

Mr. McV. hopes, that the good quality of the Articles which he may supply from time to time, the reasonableness of his prices, and the punctual attention with which every Order shall be met and executed, will procure for him the success and approbation which industry and perseverance alone can merit.

Bombay 4th December, 1822.

Amateur Theatre.

BY DESIRE AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE COMMAMDER IN CHIEF,

AND FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF THE

Distressed Irish.

ON FRIDAY EVENING

THE 13TH OF DECEMBER,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE COMEDY OF

"THE RIVALS,"

MEN.

Sir Antony Absolute,	-Capt. Stutely,
Captain Absolute,	-Lieut. Bell, 1st | 6th Regt.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	-Lieut. Douglas, 20th Regt.
Faulkland,	-Ensign Eyre, 20th Regt.
Acres,	-Lieut. Stanley, 20th Regt.
Fag,	-Lieut. Holmes 20th Regt.
David,	-Lieut. Fisk 17th Lt. Dr.
Coachman,	-Mr. M'Dowal,

WOMIN.

Mrs. Malaprop,	-Mr. Stoqueler.
Lydia Languish,	-Ens. Maughan 1—10 N. I.
Julia	-Mr. Yates.
Lucy,	Mr. Wisencraft.

AT THE END OF THE PLAY

GOD SAVE THE KING

By the whole Corps dramatique

AFTER WHICH

A D U E T

BY LIEUTENANTS STANLEY AND BELL:

To conclude with the

FARCE OF

High Life below Stairs.

MEN.

Lovel,	-Lieut. Douglas, 20 Regt.
Freeman,	-Lieut. Holmes, 20th.
Duke's Servant,	-Lieut. Bell, 1 6.
Sir Harry's Servant,	-Lieut. Stanley, 20th
Phillip,	-Ensign Eyre, 20th.
Tom,	-Mr. M'Dowell.
Coachman,	-Lieut. Fisk, 17th Lt. Dr.
Kingston,	-Capt. Stutely.
Robert,	

WOMEN.

Lady Bab's Maid,	-Ensign Maughan.
Lady Charlottie's Maid,	-Mr. Yates.
Kitty,	-Mr. Stocqueler.
Cloe,	-Lieut. M'Clean.
Cook,	-Mr. Wisencraft.

Dress Boxes,	.... ..	8 Rupees.
Pit, (for this night only,)		8 Do.
Upper Boxes,	.....	5 Do.
Gallery,	....	3 Do.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre from 10 till 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 11, 12, and 13th instant.—By permission of the Hon'ble Col. Stanhope, the Band of H. M. 17th L. D. will perform.

Doors to be opened at six and the pe formance to commence at seven o' clock.

☞ No Money will be received at the Doors.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 9th instant

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOWS STREET,

SUNDRY articles of Furnitures, Glass, Queens and China Ware, Wearing Apparel, &c. the property of another deceased, also a few Butts and Hogsheads of Hodgson's Beer fit for immediate use, and a second hand Chariot with a set of spare Wheels in good order.

At 12 o'clock will be put up a strong & superior Arab saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle, the property of the late ANDREW BURNETT, Esq. deceased; and several other Saddle Horses: likewise at 3 o'clock, will put on Esplanade near Church Gate, several double and single poled Tents, Palinquin, &c. &c.

Bombay 6th December 1822.

THE SALE

At Hormarjee Bomanjee's

COTTON SCREWS

OF

CAPTAIN J. K. FORBES'S

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS

HODGSON'S Pale Ale at 90 Rs per Hhd. in the finest condition A few Hams, Cheeses and Fish &c. Sauces from Powell—White Wine & Chrystal Vinegar from Do—Confectionery from Hoffman—Morrice's Port in quarts and pints—Claret from Do. at 25 Rs. per dozen—a case of Gold and Silver Cavalry narrow traid, a few Drawings on sporting subjects by Aiken &c.

Bombay, 7th December 1822.

Sale by Public Auction.

HUMPHREYS & YOUNG,

WILL commence selling off their present stock of Furniture on Tuesday the 10th day of December next, sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon: Terms; cash, and the goods to be cleared away when paid for. The articles for sale consist of a general variety of Mahogany, Blackwood and Jackwood furniture, Painted Floor Cloths, one full size and one second size Billiard table complete with balls, maces and cues, a few Bramah's patent Locks, and a variety of Brass and Ironmongery.

ALSO

Two Buggies with Horses and Harness, to be put up at 1 o'Clock of the same day.

Some Silver and Plated Ware, Table Shades, Hanging Lamps, a few Books, among which are a set of the English Encyclopedia handsomely bound. Several Articles of second hand Furniture, some China and Queen's ware, &c. &c. The whole may be viewed from Saturday the 7th Inst'ant, until the day of sale.

Humphreys and Young request, that all claims against them may be sent in, on, or before, the 20th of December next, and earnestly entreat such gentlemen as are indebted to them to order payment of their respective accounts.

HUMPHREYS & YOUNG,

BEG leave to inform those Gentlemen who put their names down to their intended Lottery, that in consequence of there not being sufficient time to fill it up, they have relinquished it, and will sell the articles mentioned therein, consisting of Piano Fortes, Organs, Cheval Looking Glasses with and without Sconces, Toilet Glosses, &c by public auction at their sales commencing the 10th instant.

Bombay 7th December 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the following property belonged to the Estate of late GOVINDA BABOOJEE, will be put up to Sale at Public Outcry at the premises on the following days, in order to discharge the deceased's debts.

The conditions of the sale will be known at the time of the sale.

Lot 1st. A third share of a dwelling House situated at Pallow on Thursday the 19th instant.

—— 2d. A Garden situated at Coorla district on Thursday the 12th instant at 3 o'clock.

—— 3d. A large Salt Pond situated at Coorla district on Thursday the 12th instant at 3 o'clock.

—— 4th. A quantity of Salt on Thursday the 12th instant at 4 o'clock.

—— 5th. A Salt Batty Ground situated at Breach Road on Saturday the 14th instant at 4 o'clock.

—— 6th. A third share of Batty Ground situated at New Town on Tuesday the 17th instant at 4 o'clock.

LUXUMON HURRYCHUNDERJEE,

Bombay, 6th December 1822.

A CARD.

FRENCH Captain PLASSARD of the ship *L' Henry* from Bordeaux, respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will open a shop opposite the Governor's House, on Monday next, for a variety of French Goods, as follows.

Satin Ribbons &c.
Plated Ware, fashionable,
Brandy in Case,
Claret in Cask,
Champgne,
Burgundy Wine,
Saint Julier,
Chateau Margaux,
Lafeet,
Muscat,
Frantignan Liquor of sorts,
Aubrion.

The above Wines are of very superior quality.

Bombay 6th December 1822.

THE Subscribers to the BRITISH INDIAN MILITARY REPOSITORY, are respectfully informed, that No. 1 and 2 of that work have been received from Calcutta, and are for sale at EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS' Shop at Rupees six and half per Copy. No numbers can be delivered without payment.

Bombay 6th December 1822.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claims or demands on the Estate of SUNKER KESSOW NAIQUE, Senoy, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, are hereby requested to send in the particulars of their Claims to RAGOONATH MADOWJEE, Purvoe, the administrator to the said Estate within six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay their debts to the said administrator forthwith, or they will be forthwith sued: dated the 29th November 1822

RAGOONATH MADOWJEE,

Administrator.

જાહેર.ખબર

મરનાર.શ્રી.મુળજીનો.રેંહેવાશી.હીન
દુ.શાનવી.શેઠર.ફેશાવ.નાલ્ફકનો.મીલ
ફત.કુપર.ફોજનો.દાવો.અગાર.લેહેલ્લ.
કોએતો.તે.ધણીઓએ.આજ.દંતથી.
માશ દ નીં.મુદતમાં.એ.મરનારનો.વ
કીલ.પરત્રુ.રઝુનાઠ.માધવજી.પાશે.પો
તાનાં.લેણાં.ની.શરવે.વગત.વાર.મોકલે
—અને.એ.મરનારનાં.જે ફોજ.દેવાદાર.
કોએ.તે.ધણીઓએ.એ.મરનારનાં.વ
કીલને.પોતાનુ.દેવુ.આપે—ફદાચ.નહીં.
આપશે.તોતે.કુપર.ફરીઆદી.થશે *

તા. ૨૮ નીનવેમબર ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM TURNER, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Cornet GEORGE RICHARDSON of that Regiment, and disposed of the same by public outcry, has, after payment of servants' wages, funeral expenses and regimental debts, remitted the balance, amounting to Rupees one thousand seven hundred and sixty two (1762) to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay.

Rajkote, 22d November 1822.

FOR SALE,

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILSON, commanding the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, having taken charge of the effects of the late Lieutenant CHARLES TERRINGTON, Adjutant of the said Regiment, has lodged the balance of the estate, amounting, (after payment of the funeral charges, servants' wages and regimental demands) to Rs. 1599, Fifteen hundred and ninety nine, in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

Bombay 4th December 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of CAPTAIN THOMAS JARMY, late of His Majesty's fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons, serving on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay Nov. 27th 1822.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

Distressed Irish,

A MEETING of the well wishers of this Fund is requested on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock at the Mess Room of the Town Barracks; the use of which the Officers of H. M. 17th Dragoons have been so good as to give for the purpose.

HENRY MERITON, *Sup. of Marine.*
JOHN BAILIE, *Major Gen.*
GEORGE BARNES, *D. D. Arch. of Bombay.*
G. C. IRWIN, *Advo. Gen.*
JAMES FARISH,
MATTHEW DEVITRE,
J. R. STEUART,
JAMES FORBES.

Additional Subscriptions.

Francis Warden, Esq.	300
Major E. H. Bellasis,	100
Captain A. Wogan Browne,	150
Mr. George Trotter,	20
Major Gen. S. Wilson,	100
Messrs. Forbes and Co.	1000
The Officers and Men of H. M. 17th Light Drags. (one day's pay.)	
The Officers and Men of H. M. 47th Regt. (one day's pay,)	
Lieut. John Clark, 11th Regt. N. I.	50
Lieut. George Moore, 9th Regt. N. I.	25
Henry Meriton, Esq.	500
Messrs. Ritchie Steuart, and Co.	600
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Commissary General,	30
Alex Mackintosh, Esq.	100
Charles Norris, Esq. C. S.	150
John Leckie, Esq.	100
J. R. Reid, Esq.	100
James Sindry, Esq.	100
Major Kinnersley,	50
Major Hough,	50
B. Phillips, Esq.	100
L. Hathway, Esq.	20
Lieut. Col. MacKonochie,	50
Capt. Thomas,	30
Subscriptions by the establishment of the Chief Secretary's Office.	
Mr. Matheus De Cruz,	30
„ J. J. Fernandes,	30
„ J. H. Stocqueler,	15
„ N. Spencer,	15
„ Paschoal J. de Almeida,	15
„ John Jervis,	10
„ J. J. Dias,	10
„ William Wesencraft,	40
„ George Evans,	10
„ R. McDowall,	20
„ A. Robertson,	10
„ John Ferry,	10
„ D. R. Leighler,	5
„ J. Antonio De Almeida,	5
„ William Waddington,	5

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Mr. Antonio J. Dias	5
,, Mariano Rodrigues, ...	4
Hurry Sunker Naronjee, ...	5
Mr. Alexander J. Pereira and others Clerks and Purvoes in the Secretary's office, one day's pay, ...	31

Bombay, 7th December 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH *Nov.* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

ENSIGN William Unwin, of the Bombay European Regiment, is transferred at his own request to the 3d Regiment N. I. where he will rank eighth Ensign, next below Ensign John Bowman Mackenzie Gillander—Date of rank in the Regiment, 15th May 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept Ensign Samuel Hemming's resignation of his commission as Ensign of the Engineers in the Hon'ble Company's service under this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1822.

Mr. Francis Baring Berkley Keene, Cadet of Infantry, having reported his arrival on the Ship Upton Castle from Bengal on the 22d instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him into the service from that date.

Mr. Keene has been posted in General Orders of the 14th instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1822.

Officers, staff and regimental, of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service, arriving from Europe and from furloughs, or absent from their corps or stations on duty, or on leave at Bombay, are permitted, on their proceeding to join, to draw their Regimental pay and allowances (if entitled thereto), to the end of the month on which they shall quit the Presidency.

Should their station exceed a distance of 200 miles, calculated by the nearest road, they may, if they choose, draw an advance of one month's pay and Garrison allowances, besides what would be due at the end of the month in which they leave Bombay.

These advances will be issued at the Presidency Pay-office, on regular Abstracts, which must either be countersigned by the Adjutant General, or Brigade Major of the King's Troops; or vouched by a copy of the order, directing the officer to proceed to join, the Subscription to the Military Fund, and all other usual deductions being made the same, as if the abstract had been discharged in due course of payment.

The Pay-master will grant a pay certificate shewing the period up to which pay and Garrison allowances, had been issued, which must be attached to the abstract, next preferred on that account. The Field allowances that may become due, being drawn after the officer shall have reached his destination.

Regimental station, and Field Pay-masters, will be held responsible, that the names of officers recently arrived from the Presidency, are not included in any abstract for Pay and Garrison allowances, unless accompanied by a pay certificate, shewing that such are due, or, should an officer during a short period of absence, not have drawn any pay and allowances, while so absent, his certificate of honor to that effect must be annexed to the abstract.

Officers belonging to other Presidencies arriving at Bombay, are permitted to draw monthly advances of the pay and allowances sanctioned by the Regulations of their respective Governments (those of Madras as notified in General Orders of the 4th January 1821,) & on returning to their own Presidencies, they will be permitted to draw a sum equal to the amount of pay and allowances, that will be due at the end of the month, succeeding that of their departure: all such advances to be drawn, on receipt, in the form prescribed in the General Order of 20th February 1811, at the foot of which a detail of the several allowances is to be given, the first receipt being accompanied by a certificate of last payment, and of date of arrival; together with an authenticated copy of the order, granting the leave of absence &c. to this Presidency.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following field after order of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay of 21st November 1821.

Field after orders, By Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, Camp near Rajcote 21st November 1821.

Lieutenant Smee, of 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I., will superintend the finishing of the Hospital of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, Mr. Surgeon Panton proceeding on service with the Regiment.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, M. B.

Bombay Castle, 2d December 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extracts from the dispatches of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter dated 26th June 1822.

5th. Having learnt from His Majesty's Secretary at war that Subaltern Officers of King's Regiments returning to England, have been allowed an advance of pay at rates superior to those which are issued in this Country, to Subalterns proceeding to India, passage money being in both cases allowed to them; we think it necessary to advise you that the rate of Pay authorized for Subalterns during the voyage both to and from India, when passage money is allowed to them, are, for Lieutenants 4s. | 8d. and for Ensigns 3s. | 8d. per diem.

The following paragraph dated 11th July, which will be inserted in the next general letter, is also published.

We have permitted Mr. Thomas Bradley, to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

Mr. Richd. Warden, a cadet for the Artillery, and Assistant Surgeons Thomas Bradley, and Edward Milward, having reported their Arrival at the Presidency, on the Ship Waterloo on the 28th inst. and produced the certificate and Covenants of their appointments, are admitted on the Establishment from that date.

Mr. Warden is appointed a second Lieut. his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Ensign Thomas Maughan of the 10th Regiment N. I. is transferred at his own request to the Sixth Regiment N. I. as seventh Ensign, next below Ensign George James Lloyd; and to take rank in that regiment from the 30th May 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Lieut. W. Henderson, Deputy Paymaster to the Poona Division of the Army, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account from his duties from the 9th to the 31st Inst.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to place Mr. Assistant Surgeon Dawney, now holding the situation of Surgeon with the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and Court of Circuit, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Engineer Corps.

Ensign Frederick McGilliviray to be assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency,—Date of appointment 1st Nov. 1822.

Ensign Charles Wm. Grant, to be draftsman to the Chief Engineer,—Do. do.

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. T. Ritherdon to be Adjutant of the 1st Bt. of Foot Artillery vice Falconer,—1st Nov. 1822.

Lieut. T. E. Colgrave to be Adjutant of the 2d Bat. vice Decluseau,—Do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH
Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY
Wednesday 4th, December 1822

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

In addition to the changes and reliefs ordered on the 17th October last, the following will take place during the present Season by permission of Govt.

1st The 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. at Sholapore will change Stations with the 1st Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment at Poonah and to march for that purpose on the third day after the arrival of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. at Sholapore

2nd One wing of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. to march as soon as practicable from Ahmednuggur to Malwan to take the duties now performed by the 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment N. I. upon which that Battalion will march for Sattarah where it will relieve the 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment, and that Corps will relieve the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment at Bhewndy in the Northern Concan

3d The 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. upon being relieved will march to Ahmedabad to be stationed there, and the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment will return to Kaira where a whole Battalion is required.

4th The 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. upon its return from the Persian Gulph will be stationed at Dapolie, and the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment will move to the Presidency, one wing of which being now required, the Quarter Master General will arrange with the Officer Commanding in the Southern Concan for bringing it up by Sea as soon as practicable.

5th The 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. upon its arrival in the Deccan from Guzerat will be stationed at Ahmednuggur, when the wing of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment now to remain there until its arrival, will march for Malwan.

6th The Detail of Foot Artillery at Poonah will march with the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment N. I. to Sholapore.

7th No other Changes are intended this Season.

8th In consequence of several references having been made to the Commander in Chief relative to the Rank of Officers doing duty with Regiments to which they are not permanently posted, he is pleased to direct that for the future, Officers so situated, shall be considered as the Juniors of their Rank in the Regiment with which they are doing duty, whatever their Army Rank may be; this arrangement however will not prevent their being eligible in the Situation assigned to hold the temporary charge of a Troop or Company in the same manner as if they belonged to the Regiment.

9th On the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon Deccan division of the army, Michael Gilling is promoted to an assistant apothecary and steward (in one person) and attached to the Hospital of His Majesty's 67th Regt.—date of appointment 25th Nov. 1822.

The Special Committee ordered to assemble on the 2d Instant for the purpose of examining Lieut. Fancourt of His Majesty's 4th Regt. Light Dragoons in his Knowledge of the Hindoostance Language, have reported that he has acquired such a Knowledge of Hindoostanee as would enable him to perform the duty of Interpreter in that Language.

In making known this commendable instance of application to useful knowledge, the Commander in Chief has further the satisfaction of stating that Lieut. G. Frankland, of His Majesty's 65th Regt. His Excellency's Aid de Camp, passed a few weeks since, the examination required of the Civil servants of the Honorable Company.

Major Frederick, 1st Bat. 4th Regt has permission to proceed to the Presidency for one month from the date of his quitting his Battalion.

The following officers have their furlough to the presidency extended to the periods specified below vizt.

Captain Edsall,—1st Extra Battalion to the 31st Instant.

Lieut. Blachley,—Pioner Battalion, do.....do.
" Grant,.....2d Ligat. Cav. do.....do
Assistant Surgeon Conwell, ...do ....16th..do.

Private John Crossby, of the Bombay European Regiment is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Serjeant Major to the 2d Extra Batt.

Gunner Gibbs, of the artillery, clerk to the Military Chaplain at Poonah, is promoted to Serjeant from 1st, Instant.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,
Thursday 5 December 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Lieut Stirling, Adjutant 2d Extra Battn, has permission to proceed to the Southern Concan, on sick certificate, for one month from the period of his embarkation.

Second Lieut. Warden, of the Regt. of Artillery, is posted to the 1st. Batt. and will join head quarter at Matoongs, without delay.

Assistant Surgeon Dawney is appointed to the Medical charge of the Convalescent Hospital at Dapolie and he will proceed expeditiously to his Station.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY
Friday 6th, December 1822

Lieutenant W. C. Bell of the Bombay European Regiment having forwarded a Medical Certificate, has his leave of absence at Poonah extended to the end of the present month.

Ensign Burrowes 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment will join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment until the arrival of his Battalion at Ahmednuggur.

Referring to the General Orders of the 1st Instant It is the intention of the Commander in Chief that the Two Troops of Horse Artillery shall meet on the march at such place as may be made known to the Officer Commanding by the Quarter Master General of the Army as well adapted for exercising them together, and where they will halt for that purpose for a period not exceeding ten days and which will also admit of Exchanges of men in the Troops, or other internal arrangements which may be considered essential for the benefit of both by Major McIntosh.

The 2nd Troop upon its arrival within the Poonah Division is to be permanently stationed at Poonah.

W. P. TUCKER,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

29TH NOVEMBER 1822.

MR. GIBERNE to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kairah

Mr. J. Pyne to be Register at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. Brown to be Assistant Register to the Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 7TH *DEC.* 1822.

The next ships for England from this port, will be the James Sibbald to sail on the first, and the Upton Castle, about the tenth, of January The Barkworth, Sarah, Phœnix, and King George the fourth, will also be sailing in all January.

The Hon'ble the Governor and suite were at Sholapore on the 30th Ultimo; and purposed moving forward again on the 3d Inst.

H. M. ship Liffey bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Grant C. B. Naval Commander in chief, entered this harbour on Thursday. The Commodore landed yesterday morning at the Apollo pier under the salute and honors due to his rank. He was received at landing by the Superintendent of Marine, Major General Cooke, the officers of the general and garrison staffs, and other gentlemen of the presidency.

There was a considerable fall of rain here during the night of Sunday and the morning of Monday last. A circumstance of rare occurrence on our side of India at this period of the year. We observe from the Madras papers that the rain at that Presidency has been unusually abundant.

We have great gratification in publishing the following high tribute to the merits of part of our gallant Bombay Army.

ORDERS BY THE INSPECTOR OF CAVALRY.

BOMBAY 6TH DEC. 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope cannot depart for Europe without recording his hearfelt good wishes for the welfare, prosperity and honor of the Bombay Light Cavalry, of which he feels proud in no common degree from the share he has had in its organisation; tho' far be it from him to arrogate to himself that credit which is due from the zeal of its officers who have, with so much credit to themselves, outstripped his every wish by their unremitting exertions in acting on the system laid down, not in any novel way by him but in conformity to that practised in the British Cavalry at large.

In the sincerity of his heart he trusts its members will believe that he can never hear of their welfare, or of the credit and honor of the Bombay Cavalry, otherwise than with the greatest interest.

He has been gratified by witnessing its conspicuous gallantry in the field; and he doubts not that those who shall follow him, will appretiate it's merits and witness its devotion and bravery as he has done; and he feels too deeply how much his own credit is at stake (independant of better motives), not to feel as long as he shall live, a deep interest in its prosperity and future deeds.

To Lieuts Colouels Wilson, Dunbar, and Turner, and to Capt. Soilleux, he feels in no common degree indebted, and he begs to offer to them his warmest thanks for the zealous assistance afforded to him by them; and he begs the officers commanding the three regiments will convey the sentiments of his most sincere thanks to the whole of the European and native officers as well as to the native non-commissioned officers and to all ranks of their respective regiments, for their zeal and conspicuous good conduct from the period of their first formation to the present time, when he is about to relinquish the office of Inspector of Cavalry; and he begs them to believe that he can never forget how much he is indebted to them for the flattering mark of favour he has so recently received from the distinguished General at the head of the Bombay Army.

Signed
L. STANHOPE,
Inspector of Cavalry.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon A. Young 2d Battalion Grenadier.
Lieut. Henry John Parkinson 2d Bat. 11th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon Patch B. E. Regiment.
Captain Stokoe, Fort Adjutant.
Lieut. L. R. Horne, 2d | 11th Regiment N. I.
Captain R. S. Douglas B. Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Captain James Barton, Artillery.
Lieutenant M. C. Decluzeau, Artillery.
Ensign Fawcett, 2d | 9th.
Assistant Surgeon A. Young, 2d | 1st.
Ensign J. Hallett, 1st | 2d.
Lieutenant W. Clark 7th Regiment.
Lieutenant W. A. Tate, Engineer.
Captain Thomas Remon, Do.
Captain Crozier, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant G. W. Blachley, Pioneer Battalion.
Ensign H. J. Lamotte, 2d | 2d.
Do. J. G. Mudie, 2d | 1st.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—30th Nov. Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Bancoote.

Do. Ship Reliance, Capt. M. S. Pike, from Madras.

3d Dec. H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. George Middleton, from Surat.

Do. Off the Entrance of the Harbour, the Ship Elizabeth, Capt. Joseph Keys, from Bengal,

5th His Majesty's Sloop Curlew, S. S. Thornton, Lieut. in charge, from Cochin,

Do. His Majesty's Ship Liffey, Commodore Charles Grant, C. B., Capt. from Cochin.

Do. Schooner Hannah, Commander Joseph Correya, from Cochin.

Passengers per Ship Reliance.

W. Sheffield, Esq. Civil Service, Lieut O Neal H. M. 89th Regt., Lieut. M. Neal, 25th Regt. N. I., Ensign Moore, H. M. 69th Regt., M. Mossard, Mrs. Seaton and Miss Vaughan.

DEPARTURES.—30th Nov. Ship Glenelg, Capt. H. R. Weddell, to Bassadore,

1st Dec. Ship Cumbrian, Capt. John Clarkson, to London.

Do. Ship Kusrovie, Capt. J. A. Edwin, to Bassadore.

4th Ship Salhie, Captain Collins Jolleffe, to Bassadore.

Do. from the Extrance of the Harbour, the Ship Elizabeth Capt. Joseph Keys to Bussorah.

Passengers by the Cumbrian.

Mrs. Woodhouse, Master Woodhouse, and Miss Anderson. Mrs. Shubrick, 2 Masters Shubrick. Mrs. Imlack and 2 Masters Imlack. Miss Pierce, and Master Grant. J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq. and G. L. Elliott, Esq. C. S., Lieut. G. T. Agar, 25th Regt. Bengal N. I., Mr. Rowlings, and Lieut. Robison, H. M. 4th Dragoons.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 9th French Ship L. Bordelais, A. Gallais, from Bourdeaux 18th June.

November 10th H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, B. Kay, from London 19th June.—Do. do. Whitechelsea, W. Adamson, from London 16th June. French Ship La Seine, J. Houssort, from Havre de Grace 10th May, and Cape of Good Hope 1st Sept. American brig Danube, G. Winslow, from Boston 12th July. Passengers per Marchioness of Ely.—Mrs. Persse, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Smallpiece, Mrs. Enderby, Mrs. Neyland, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Crossly, Miss Row, Miss Garnet, Miss Neyland, Master Hilton, Sir H. Darell, Bart. Charles Parks, Esq. Mr. Biddulph, cadet; Col. F. Newbery, Major W. Persse, Captains I. Luard, I. Enderby, C. M. Greville; Lieuts. W. M. Harris W. M. Sperling, I. Crossly, I. Hilton, I. Armstrong, A. C. Lowe, R. Douglas, H. M. 44th Foot, Cornets C. F. Havelock, C. F. Collins, Mr. D. Pratle, Quarter master; Mr. G. Neyland, Pay master, Mr. Neville, ditto, 11th Dragoons.—Mr. I. Robinson, Surgeon, ——Mr. D. Murray, Assistant ditto,—Mr. I. Blood, Riding Master, 208 Men, Rank, and file.—32 Women; 26 Children.

PASSENGERS per Winchelsea, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mr. Henry Beaty, Cadet; Miss A. W. Morrison.

Detachment of H. M. 44th Regiment Foot; Lieut. Colonel Morrison, Major I. C. Guthrie, Captains I. C. L. Carter, A. Brugh, I. Shelton, P. O. Rielly, C. Oniell; Lieuts. F. Hemming, I Connor, B. Whitney, I. C. Webster, R. Williams, T. Eastwood, A. G. Gledstanes; Ensigns W. Sargent, B. Brown. T. Robinson; Paymaster I. Allsopp, Adjutant G. Woollard; Quarter Master R. B. Halahan, Surgeon G. Jones, 20 Serjeants, 12 Drummers, 10 Corporals, 304 Men Rank and file, 42 Women, 57 Children.

November 11th Ship Mary, C. Penberthy, from the Isle of France 13th September.

Nov. 12th Portuguese Ship Luz, S. S. Ramos, from Rio de Janeiro 8th June Momzambique 16th Sept. and Johanna 2d Oct. Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, from Madras 17th October.

On Monday evening accounts were received from Pooree, dated the 3d Instant, stating that on the first, information reached that place a vessel dismasted laying at anchor in 6 fathoms water about six Coss to the N. E. of the Black Pagoda which proved to be the Arab Ship Fyzel Curreem from Judda, totally dismusted, and, having lost her rudder. She had struck upon Saugur Reef in the late gale, and parted from all her Anchors and Cables, excepting a bad one by which she was riding, The Ship has 40 Arabian passengers on board with Treasure to a considerable amount. The Ship is stated

(Continued after the Poetry.)

TRIBUTARY LINES
TO THOSE
UNDER THIS PRESIDENCY
WHO ARE NOW EXERTING THEIR BENEVOLENCE
IN BEHALF OF THE
Distressed Irish.

'Tis well! 'tis well!—the work goes on,
And Rank and Wealth and Worth have done,
All that beseems their station here,
At Erin's call, at Erin's tear;
And Talents oft admir'd before
Throw wide Thalia's festive door
On Charity's appeal;
There shall each warm sensation meet,
And Humour spread her choicest treat
For hearts that nobly feel.
Nor let the grateful Muse forget
What touching proof of fond regret
Our humblest Soldiers crowd to shew
For those who droop in distant woe,
Yet dear to Mem'ry's visions live
And win the poorest hand to give.
These sparing what they less can spare
Praise with the proudest well may share.
Nor fear (as calmly urg'd by some)
Our aid shall vain or tardy come
With half a world between;
Alas! through many a dreary scene
On Erin's desolated plains,
The blighting Demon widely reigns
To glut th' until 'd and thirsty ground
With haggard victims dropping round;
And Summer's dews may softly fall
And tempests wake at Winter's call,
E'er those who watch o'er Britain's laws
Or strenuous urge Compassion's cause
Shall heal the aching wound.
Ye, who on many a glorious plain,
Have fought and bled and won for Spain,
Say, when through toil, and blood and flame
The Goddess-form of Victory came,
For those who best ador'd her shrine
For Britain's Sons a wreath to twine;
If Albion's Rose was blushing seen
Mid Freedom's leaves of loveliest green,
If Scotia's Thistle close was stor'd,
Sharp as her Country's Wit and Sword,
O say, that hallow'd crown to share,
When was the Shamrock wanting there?
And shall the sisters, sires, of those
Who struck with you the Patriot's blows,
Now, when the tempest roars no more
And war is hush'd on every shore,
Shall they to wasting penury driv'n
Breathe fruitless sighs to Earth and Heav'n,
See genial Nature's vain increase,
See Famine mock the smiles of Peace?
Forbid it, ev'ry bounding thought
In Virtue's breast by Pity wrought!
Here is a claim that all must own;
And though no column's stately height
With record fair your zeal requite
To days remote made known;
Think, when old Sculpture' forms sublime
Their honors yield to dust and time,
When Vegitation's trophies wave
O'er names of generous, great and brave,
Not thus in dark oblivion lie
The gracious deeds of Charity!
No—on an incens'd cloud of pray'r
The rescued Orphan's, widow's tongue
To Heav'n's own vault *your* names shall raise
In adamantine tablets hung
To shine for ever there.

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

BOMBAY,
6th *Dec.* 1822.

(Continued from the third Page.)

to be in a very precarious situation, and shou'd it come on to blow from the Eastward she would almost inevitably be driven on shore.

One of the Pilot vessels has been dispatched to the assistance of the Fyzel Curreem.

November 7th French Ship Lesmelie, J. Godit, for Bourbon.

Nov. 10th French Ship Zelie, F. Rouxel for the Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—By the Revd. S. Payne Chaplain Baroda, Camp 25th ultimo, Mr. James Malone Conductor of Ordnance to Mrs. Mary Ann Saunderson widow of the late Sub-Conductor Saunderson of the same same Department.

BIRTHS.—On the 30th ultimo the Lady of the Rev. T. Robinson, Poonah, of a Son.

On the 3d instant the Lady of William C. Bruce, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—Aged 30 years, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th November, Christiana, the wife of Mr. T. Bower, of the Mathematics School, leaving a husband, in the wane of life, bereft of every earthly prospect of future comfort, to deplore the distressing loss of a most correct and cheerful companion, who possessed a highly honourable and benevolent mind, and was, withal, a most pious and humane Christian.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th November at Pondoopatnam, the Lady of Edward Smalley, Esq. of a Son.

On the 15th November the Lady of Major Hankins, of the 22d N. I. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on 19th Nov. the Lady of Capt. Spicer, Adjutant of the 2d 8th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 22d Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Ross, Superintending Engineer in the Ceded Districts, of a Daughter.

At the Hydrabad Residency, on the 22d October the wife of Mr. Richard Long, Assistant Surveyor of a Son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 2d November Mr. R. M. Waddy, to Mrs. Phoebe Green of Bauleah.

On the 4th November, Mr. John Parry, to Miss C. Burgh.

On the 8th November, Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, to Miss Amelia Sophia Ellison.

On the 9th November, Mr. Gilbert Scott, to Miss Margery Christina Grant.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th Nov. the lady of John Shum, Esq. C. S. of a son.

On the 5th November, Mrs. R. George of a son.

On the 7th November, the lady of B. Roberts, Esq., of a son.

At Nusseerabad, on the 30th August, the lady of Captain Godby, of a daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on Sunday the 27th October, Mrs. Watson, of a daughter,

At Delhi, on the 25th October, the Lady of Henry Middleton, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 29th October, the Lady of Captain Veitch, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 1st of November, Estally, Wm. Griffith Bruce, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 29 years and 4 months.

At Dum-Dum, on the 6th November, Ensign Geo. Munro Forbes, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry

On the 8th November, Mr. Joseph Mathews, (Assistant in the Territorial Department,) agent 50 years.

On the 11th November, Mathew Smith, Esq. of Howrah, aged 48 years.

On the 9th November, in the 28th year of his age, the Reverend W. H. Bankhead, a Missionary.

On the 10th November, Mr. A. M. V. S. Schraut, aged 48 years.

On the 10th November, at Boitaoonnah, Richard Brooks, Esq. aged 28 years.

On the 7th November at Chowringhee, Emily Henrietta, the Infant Daughter of C. R. Martin, Esq.

At Fort William, the 18th October last Mr. John Frederick of the Honorable Company's Pension Establishment, aged 50 years.

At Bandall, on the 6th November. Mrs. Elizabeth Nancy Lobo, aged 22 years.

At Agra, on the 25th October, Ensign William Jackson of the 2d 1st N. I. son of James Jackson, Esq. Commander H. C. Ship William Money.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Thos. Spitty, jun. esq. to Mrs. Finch, both of Billericay Essex—At Hampstead church, John Ellis Lee esq. of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, to Ann, third daughter of the late John Pearse, esq of Sidbury, Devon.—At Wilmington, Sussex, John Capes, esq. of Walworth, to Miss Jones, of Princes-street, Lambeth.—In the British Ambassador's Chapel, in Paris, the Duc de Caigny, to Henrietta, only child of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton.—At St. Maryla-bonne, H. Grosley Kmery, esq, M D. to Mrs. Bowen, for Norton-street, Portland-place.—Mr Geo. Moxon, of London, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Slater, esq. of Camp-hill, Warwickshire.—At Chichester, Major John Crowe, of the 32d foot, to Catherine Ann Stevens, daughter of John Stevens, esq. of Clarges-street.—Preston Hutton, esq. of St. Winifred's Dale, Bath, to Miss Leigh, of Barnfield, near Southampton.—The Rev. John Andrew Methuen, Vicar of Corsham, youngest son of the late Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. to Louisa Mary, youngest daughter of John Fuller, esq. of Neston-Park, Witshire.—The Rev. Harvey James Sperling, A. M. son of Henry P. Sperling, esq. of Park-place, Berks, and rector of Papworth, St. Agnes, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Macnab, esq. of Newton, Perthshire.—At the New Church, Mary-la-bonne, James Butler East, esq. only son of Sir Edward Hyde East, lately Chief Justice at Calcutta, to Miss Caroline Eliza Leigh, second daughter of James Henry Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire: after the ceremony the happy pair proceeded to Minchenden house, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos.—At Lynn, Mr. Edward Standley, of Kingstreet, London, to Miss Ryley, of Lynn.—At Camberwell, Mr. John C. Lowell, of George-lane, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Gabriel Stuart, esq. of Thames-street

Charles Gillies Payne, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of Peter Payne, esq. of Knustonhall and Tempsford, Beds, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, rector of Graveley, Herts.—At Mary-la-bonne, Geoffery Nightingale, esq. of the Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, of Kneesworth-hall, Cambridgeshire, to Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas Knowles, esq. of Stockwell, Surry.—At Dover, John Bayley, esq. son of Mr. Justice Bayley, to the daughter of the late Mr. Fector.—H. Wm. Carter, esq. M. D. and F. R. S. E., of Canterbury, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Plumptre, L. L. B., Rector of Claypole, near Newark.—Francis Newman Rogers, esq. to Julia Eleanora, third daughter of the late William Walter Yea, esq. of Pyrland-hall, Somersetshire.—At Montague-house, Privy Gardens, Lord Stopford, son of the Earl of Courtown, to Lady Ann Montague Scott, daughter of the late Duke of Buccleugh: the happy pair spend the honeymoon at Lord Sydney's seat, at Frognell, Kent.—At Totteridge Church, Peter Browne, esq. M. P., second son Mayo county, to Catherine Esther Puget, eldest daughter of the late J. Puget, esq. of Totteridge, Herts.—At St. George's, Richard Adolphus Musgrave esq. fourth son of the late Sir James Musgrave, of Barnesley Park, Gloucestershire, to Catherine, second daughter of Colonel James Lowther.—At Chester, the Rev. John Halton, rector of St. Peter's, in that city, and vicar of Clapham, Yorkshire, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Nicholas Taylor, esq. of the island of Antigua.—Robt. Robinson, esq. younger son of the late General Robinson, of Denston Hall, Suffolk, and nephew of the Earl of Powis, to Clementina Constantia, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Bingham, Incumbent of Gosport Chapel, and Prebendary of Chichester.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Hill Waterfield, esq. of the 7th Bombay Native Infantry, to Maria, eldest daughter of John Dowling, esq. of Boulogne-sur-mer.—Mr. Richard Penrose of Redruth, Cornwall, to Miss Sims, of Hackney-road,

BIRTHS.—OF A SON AND HEIR: The Lady of Francis Sykes, at Basildon Park, near Reading.

OF SONS: The Ladies of Thomas Clifton, esq. at Hatchcourt, near Taunton, esq. one of his Majesty's counsel; —of Dr. Blair, at Brighton;—of Charles Selwin, esq. at Down-hall, Essex;—of Mr. Wilmott, of Southwark.

OF DAUGHTERS: The Ladies of the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, at Wotton Rectory, Surrey;—of J. H. Merivale, esq. of Woburn-place;—of Thomas Denman, esq. M. P, Common-Serjeant to the City of London;—Charles Shewell, esq, of Newington, Surrey.

OF SONS: Lady Bagot, at St. Petersburgh,—the Ladies of Thomas Martyr, esq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich;—of James John Farquharson, esq. at Langton.

OF DAUGHTERS; The Ladies of J. S. Winstanley, esq. at Upper Tooking;—of James Henry Turing, esq. at Rotterdam.;

DEATHS.—In Montague-place, Russell-square, after a few hours severe illness, aged 71, James Oldham Oldham, esq. Mr. Oldham had been an active Magistrate for Middlesex for many years, & some years since filled the office of High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. He was executor to the late Countess Hutingdon, who entrusted to his charge the superintendence of all the Chapels in her connexion throughout the kingdom, as also of the College of Cheshunt. Mr. Oldham was immensely rich, and has left about six hundred thousand pounds.—At Northaw, Herts, aged 75, Patrick Thompson, esq.—At Buckendon, Bury, Hertford, Wm. C. A. Dent, esq.—After a few days illness, J. Hunter Blair, esq. M. P. for the county of Wigtonshire.—At Thistle Grove, Little Chelsea, Georgiana, wife of Mr. John Staniland Oliver, and youngest daughter of Mr. Snutt, of Richmond.—At Liverpool, after a severe illness of twenty-two weeks, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Wm. Lee, stage manager at Adelphi Theatre.—Aged 25, W. Moore, esq. midshipman, the only surviving child of the late Dr. Edmund Moore.—On May 18, at Madeira, where he had been for the benefit of his health, William, eldest son of John Wells esq. M. P. of Bickleyhouse, Kent,—In Devonshire-square, Lady Maria Blizard, wife of Sir Wm. Blizard.—At Margate, after a few days illness, Mr. Samuel Glover, of Bull and Mouthstreet, London.—At Wick-house, near Brighton, Adelaide Maynard, third daughter of Major-General Sir Edward and Lady Kerrison.—At Woodside, aged 67, Ann, widow of the late Jeremiah Smith, of Peasmarsh, Sussex.—At Peckham, Mary Ann Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Bodkin.—Aged 58, Mr. Wm. Baker, of Twickenham.—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Miss Gomm.—Dorothea, the wife of H. Powell Collius, esq.—In Distaff-lane, Mr. James Holland, jun.—In Manchester-square, aged 86, Mrs. Morison, widow of the late Gen. Morison.—At Corfu, Sir Spiridion Foresti, for many years British Minister in the Indian Islands.

At Silverton, Devon, Louisa, the fourth and youngest daughter of Col. Payne, of Exmouth.—Aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George Lovell, of Henry-street, Pentonville.—At Park-place, Teddington, Susan, the wife of Colonel Sir Robert Arbuthot, of the Coldstream Guards.—Maria, eldest daughter of Arthur Daniel Stone, M. D., of Charterhousesquare.—Near Graham's Town, South America, George, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, rector of Bulvan, Essex, He went out with a small party of settlers in 1819, and was killed by a fall from his horse in the 22d year of his age.—Aged 75, Mr. John Marks, of Cumming-street, Pentonville.—The eldest son of Mr. J. Vardon, late, of Hanoversquare.—

On Friday, June 28, in Acre-lane, Brixton, Mr. Jas. Head Stopforth, of Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, in the 55th year of his age.—In Baker-street, of the croup, Julia, eldest daughter of R. Rush, esq. U. S. Envoy.—At Northead, Croydon, aged 76, John Walter Langton, esq. many years resident at Nowington Butts. Aged 20, Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. John Horne, late of Queen-street, Cheapside.—In South-street, Chelsea, Mrs. Peachey.—At Kensington Mrs. Frost.—At Windsor, Mr. Hickson, sen. of the Strand.—At Kentish Town, Mr. James Bayles, of the Strand.—Mrs. Elizabeth Howlett, wife of the Rev. John Howlett, B. D. morning preacher at the Foundling.—Ann, window of William Rix, esq. late Town Clerk of the City of London.—At Crayford, aged 82, T. Smith, esq. late of Paulhouse Edmonton

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, November, 20, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do.
} nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 98 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Unremittable 16 per cent. prem.
Remittable 21 ,, ,,

Continuation of the Drawing of the Lottery.

THIRD DAY, Nov. 15.

No. 3795 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

Nos. 1170 4432 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 1777 2068 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 165 630 694 3138 3166 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 716 1171 2293 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

FOURTH DAY, Nov. 18.

Nos. 515 379 1528 2768 3252 3692 and 4890 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

No. 4323 a Prize of 1,805 Rupees.

Nos. 1228 and 3935 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 39 666 2938 3271 3655 and 3951 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

[*Madras Gaz. Nov. 20th.*

The Rain has continued to fall in such abundance as already to exceed by more than one third the average supply of the whole Monsoon season. The Barometer has remained unusually high.

The Venerable The Archdeacon preached an excellent Sermon on Sunday forenoon last at St. George's Church for the benefit of the distressed and suffering Irish. The congregation was far from large, owing to the unfavorable state of the Weather, but the sum collected amounted to 469 Rupees.

We understand the Mount Actors are about to perform for the benefit of the suffering Irish.

The Subscription for the relief of the suffering and distressed Irish continues to increase and will doubtless pour in from every part of the Territory under the Presidency.

Total Subcription on the 20th November Rupees, ... 30,710 15 11

The Committee observing the Amount already subscribed Rs. 30,710 15 11 view with peculiar satisfaction the munificence that has been displayed by individuals belonging to this community in the Liberality of their several donations; and in noticing the zeal and alacrity evinced by collective bodies, the attention of the Committee has been particularly attracted by the contributions from the skeleton of H. M. 53d Regiment, His Majesty's 41st Regiment and the Officers of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment. The Committee have further to notice the very handsome Subscriptions from several Establishments in public and in private offices.

2d.—Resolved that a communication be made, by the Ship Nancy now in the Roads, to the Hibernian Society, acquainting that body with the measures that have been adopted at Madras for raising Subscriptions;—and stating that a remittance will be made, by the first Ship that may sail after the mossoon.

[*Govt. Gaz. Nov. 21st.*

The Ship Nancy, Captain Thomson, still remains in the Roads, and we understand, should the weather permit, she will not take her departure for England 'till Sunday next.—The Honnrable W. Thackeray and Captain and Mrs. Weatherall proceed on her, the former to the Cape for the benefit of his health, which we sincerely hope will speedily be restored.

Continuation of the Drawing of the Lottery.

FIFTH DAY, Nov. 20.

No. 2043 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Nos. 122 340 915 2426 and 2486 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 1853 and 3937 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1822.

No. 2234 a Prize of 100,000 Rupees.

No. 3569 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

No. 4848 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.

Nos. 2450 2816 and 4623 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

No. 4602 a Prize of 300 Rpees.

[*Mad. Gaz. Nov. 23d.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 17TH OCT. 1822.

Mr. J. Macnabb, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Mirzapore.

THE 1ST NOV.

Mr. T. C. Plowden, Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. Trower, Salt Agent of Bullooah and Chittagong, and Ex-Officio Collector of Bullooah.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 9th November, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS
At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1822.

(Continued from the 4th Page of Paper.

on the first of October 1822, of which Major General R. Cooke, of the Honorable Company's Service was President, and the following Officers Members:

Lieut.-Colonel J. Ogilvie, C. B. H. M. 20th Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Elrington, H. M. 47th Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel G. McKonochie, 1st or Mar. Battalion 11th Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel N. Warren, C. B. H. M. 47th Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel J. W. O'Donoghue, H. M. 47th Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel R. Whish, Artillery.
Major W. Onslow, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.
Major G. Tovey, H. M. 20th Regiment.
Major J. Hogg, H. M. 20th Regiment.
Major S. R. Strover, Artillery.
Captain L. R. Russell, ditto.
Captain G. Rotton, H. M. 20th Regiment.
Captain James White, ditto ditto.
Captain James Goldfrap, ditto ditto.

Lieut.-Colonel William Robison, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, was brought to Trial on the following Charges preferred by order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India.

1st. For conduct incompatible with the Duty of an Officers, in traducing the Government under which His Majesty's Orders had placed him, by describing and characterising a Public Resolution, and measure of that Government, relative to Lieutenant Colonel Robison as a Military Officer, as "an unwarrantable, Tyrannical exercise of authority, "which reduces every Officer in India to a state "of slavery equal to that of the Gentlemen in the "Russian Service," the above malignant expressions forming part of the first paragraph of a Letter dated 9th June 1822, addressed, and sent by Lieut.-Colonel Robison to, and received by the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government, and in which instead of offering any explanation of his Conduct, or soliciting any redress, he declares, that "he does not entertain the smallest hope of Justice or redress, from "a Government capable of acting as the Government (as he therein alleges) had acted towards "him."

2d. For having pointed insulting and scandalous remarks at the head of the Supreme Government, who was at the same time Lieut.-Col. Robison's Military Commander in Chief, in the eight paragraph of the above Letter; and in particular in stating, that he hoped the head of the Government would promulgate that it "is resolved to turn any "Officer out of the Country at 24 hours notice, who "dares to publish a single comment or sentiment, "upon public affairs displeasing to them, no matter "what motives actuated him: if the Government "fancy it contains the least offensive matter, the "Writer shall be turned out of his House and "Quarters like a Dog with the Mange at the point "of the Bayone, and left, sick or well, ready, or "not ready, to march off, and embark for Europe "if the Sea Coas be 600 Miles distant."

3d. For abusive and grossly insubordinate language applied to and highly reflecting on the Commander in Chief on the 10th and 11th paragraphs of the above letter, charging the Commander in Chief with "taking to himself the peculiar merit "of inflicting on him (Lieut.-Colonel Robison) "truly despotic, degrading and inhuman measures, and accusing the Commander in Chief of "more "inconsistencies, acts of injustice, and barefaced "abuses of power and patronage, during his com"mand of the Army in India, than are to be found "in the annals of Military Transactions for fifty "years before he came out to India."

Whereupon the Court passed the following Sentence.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Lieut.-Colonel William Robison of His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment, is Guilty of all, and every part of the Charges preferred against him, with exception of the word "Scandalous" contained in the second Charge, of which they do therefore acquit him.

The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above specified, do therefore, adjudge him the said Lieut.-Colonel William Robison, to be reprimanded in such manner as the Officer approving this Sentence may think proper.

The Court are induced to award this lenient Sentence in consequence of Lieut. Colonel Robison's long and meritorious Services, and the high character which he has produced on his defence from the late Governor General as a confidential servant of Government.

(Signed) R. COOKE,
Major General and President.

Disapproved,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India disapproves the above Sentence, from considering it to be so incommensurate to the Crime found by the Court, and not disavowed by the prisoner, as to be in His Excellency's opinion, a serious attaint to Discipline.

The Court exonerating the Prisoner only from the imputation of "Scandalous" attached to the Procedure set forth in the second Count, pronounces Lieutenant Colonel Robison guilty of two offences; one being an outrageous Insult to that Government, which under the orders of his Sovereign he was bound to reverence, and obey; the other being a virulent, and gross crimination of the Commander in Chief, applying unequivocally to His Excellency's official conduct in that character. Then, to such flagrant Violations of Military Subordination, the Court awards a punishmen appropriate solely to the lowest class of Dviations from Military Regularity.

To account for the extraordinary nature of the Sentence, the Court states it's adverence to Lieut. Colonel Robison's long and meritorious services. The consideration was not within the competence of the Court in the mode assumed. If such were the Court's opinion of Lieut Colonel Robison's professional deserts, it would have been fitly brought forward with a Recommendation grounded on it to clemency in the Quarter where alone the circumstances could be duly appretiated. But the Oath which each Meniber of a Court Martial takes, binds him to judge strictly on the substantiation and the degree of the crimes submitted to his verdict, and to pass such a Sentence upon it as the established Rules, or Practice of the Army prescribe in a special case of that quality, without contemplating matter foreign to the immediate charge.

In this in tance, the Court could not be blind to the Magnitude of the Transgression; and the extenuation was null.

When the Prisoner admitted the "Imprudence and Impropriety" of the step he had taken, he expressed no Contrition; so that his sense of error appears to have extended merely to the consequences of which he supposed himself to be in peril. He simply accounts for the intemperance of his language by saying, that he had written under the impulse of an irritated spirit, an excuse inadmissible in itself; while he defeats even that plea, by distinctly maintaining the principle on which he acted, in a manner that aggravates the original offense.

It is with pain the Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India promulgates these Remarks. He would, however, deem himself essntially wanting in the discharge of his duty, did he not seek to counteract the dangerous encouragement in Insubordination, which the Sentence in question would afford, were not its correctness thus exposed.

Lieutenant Colonel Robison is to be freed from arrest, and the General Court Martial is to be dissolved.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By order of The Most Noble The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Supreme Court. A very important trial, deeply interesting to Parents, took place at the Supreme Court yesterday, of which we can only at present offer a brief notice. The Plaintiff in the case had taken the 2d Officer's Cabin on the Gun-deck for his children proceeding to England on board the Golconda, Captain Edwards. Major Alexander's children occupied a Cabin on the Quarter-deck. This arrangement continued until the arrival of the ship at Madras, where Colonel Blacker applied to Captain Edwards for a passage to England. Captain Edwards, in consequence, for the accommodation of Colonel Blacker on the Quarterdeck, removed the Plaintiff's children into the fifth cabin on the starboard side, abreast the pumps, through which the pumpdil passed, close to the Steward's pantry, and servants' mess, and not many feet from where the cows were kept, and at the same time removed Major Alexander's children from their own cabin, into that previously occupied by those of the Plaintiff. Sir Francis Macnaghten, the Judge on the Bench, declared it as his opinion that a Captain had no right to remove children from one Cabin to another after a particular one had been specified and engaged, even if the change were for the better, much less in the present case when it was but too evident that Captain Edwards had done so for his own advantage. His Lordship said that as vindictive damages were not called for by the Counsel for the Plaintiff, he should merely award such, the least he could give, as would express his sense of the improper conduct of Captain Edwards;—Damages 500 Rupees, and all costs.

[*Gov. Gaz. Nov* 14.

MR. CANNING.

We are given to understand that Mrs. and Miss Canning both accompany the new Governor General—Mr. Backhouse comes out as Private Secretary, and Lord George Bentinck and Captain Douglas are two of the Aides-de-Camp.

Dr. Shuter of the Madras Establishment is appointed Physician.

[*John Bull, Nov. 11th.*

Mr. John James Pemberton has been permitted by the Court of Directors to proceed to this Presidency for the purpose of practising at the Calcutta Bar.

[*John Bull, Nov. 12th,*

English Extracts.

THE COURIER.

JULY 13TH.

Important intelligence has suddenly crowded upon us from different quarters. In addition to our domestic intelligence, we have most important news from Spain, from Portugal, from Russia. We shall begin with the intelligence from Spain.

On Tuesday last we anticipated that the communications from Spain would become still more important. And the accounts which have been received justify our anticipation. The scene that took place, when the KING closed the Sittings of the Cortes, is in the recollection of our readers: it was the preface to movements of a more decisive character; but on perusing the statement which the Madrid Papers have given, it will be borne in mind that all these papers are revolutionary, and have constantly endeavoured to stimulate the passions, and excite the suspicions of the populace against the Court. Orders had been issued to bring to trial the persons concerned in the death of the Officer who had been killed in the affray between the guards and the populace on the 30th. The 1st July was a day of agitation and anxiety to the Court, the troops, and the people. The militia were under arms; the populace crowded the streets and squares, and Madrid presented a scene similar to those which Paris afforded in the early periods of the French Revolution. Meanwhile the Liberals were busy in spreading charges against the KING and the Guards, and the enemies to liberty, as the Liberals call the KING's partisans, complained that the KING's life was not safe in his capital. Towards the evening of the 2d inst. these excitements had so wrought on the minds of the Guards, that four battalions, about 2000 men, took up arms and proceeded to the parade, where they remained for some hours, and then retired to a strong position on the Prado, from whence they sent orders to be provided with rations of bread, meat, and wine. They had dispatched a representation to the KING, and when the last accounts came away, were occupied in some negociation with the Government. But even in this delicate and difficult affair, the Liberal papers cannot refrain from holding up the KING as the object of suspicion. One of them says, that his MAJESTY might put an end to the danger if he chose.—"We believe that one word, a firm resolution of his MAJESTY, might deliver us in an instant from the dangerous crisis in which we are placed."

The proceedings of Portugal are important, inasmuch as they seem to lead to a declaration of the Independence of the Brazils. A measure to that effect has been proposed by a Committee and is now under discussion. The debates have been carried on with great vehemence.

THE MORNING HERALD.

JULY 12, 1822.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

The Bill, as amended by the Lords, entitled, "An Act to amend certain provisions of the 26th of George 11. for the better preventing of clandestine marriages," has been printed. This Bill, as it now stands, differs very considerably from that which was sent up from the House of Commons. It recites the Act of George 11. which enacted that all marriages by license, where either of the parties (widows and widowers of course excepted, who are deemed by law capable of judging for themselves) was under age, and where the consent of the father, guardians, or mother was not had, should be void. These provisions it repeals, and further enacts, that in all cases of marriage solemnized by license before the passing of the new Act, without the consent specified, and where the partis shall have continued to live together as husband and wife till the death of one of them, or till the passing of this Act; or shall only have discontinued their cohabitations in consequence of proceedings pending, touching the validity of such marriage, in such cases the marriage, if not otherwise invaled, shall be deemed to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever. This clause, however, is not to extend to any marriage declared invalid before the passing of this Act, by any Court of competent jurisdiction; nor to any marriage where either of the parties shall have intermarried with any other person during the life of the other party; nor to any marriage, the invalidity of which has been established upon trial, or the validity of which has been duly brought into question in any causes or suits in law or equity. This Act is not to affect any property or title of honour which may have been enjoyed by any person under colour of the invalidity of any marriage, by reason of its having been solemnized without the proper consent, although no sentence or judgment has been pronounced against the validity of such marriage. Nor is this Act to affect or call in question any proceeding which has taken place under the authority of any Court, or in the administration of any personal estate or effects, or in the execution of any will or testament, or in the performence of any trust. The Act then goes on to enact that no licence for any marriage shall, from after the 1st day of September next, be granted until oath shall have been made by the parties applying for such license to the effect required by this Act. Where both parties are of twenty-one years each shall make oath that they are respectively, & that each believes the other to be twenty-one years or upwards. Where both parties are under age, but alleged to be a widower and widow, the allegation must be sworn to in the same manner. Where only one of the parties is under age, and the minor is alleged to be a widow or widower, the allegation must be sworn to in the same manner. Where both, or either of the parties, shall be under age, and neither a widow nor widower, both shall make oath in the same manner as above specified --that is to say, each shall make oath as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party. In the latter case, both parties shall also make oath that the consent of the necessary person or persons has been given.—Where it is alleged that both, or either of the parties, are, or is, of the age of twenty-one, the license shall not be granted until the register of the baptism of such parties, or party, is produced, and proved upon oath by some other witness, to be a correct extract. If the register be not in England, the fact must be proved on oath to the satisfaction of the person authorised to grant [illegible] all cases, except cases of spec[illegible] shall be made of the residence [illegible] applying for the space of four w[illegible] granting of such license. The cons[illegible] rants or guardians must be signified [illegible] ting, the signature must be attested by thre[illegible] or more witnesses, and the consent, so signed and attested, must be delivered to the person or persons from whom the license is sought. The oaths to be taken before a surrogate, and if perjury be committed, it is to be visited with the usual pains, penalties, and disabilities. If one of the contracting parties should be convicted of such offence, such persons shall forfeit to the King all estate, right, title, interest, benefit, profit, and advantage, which such person may derive from, or be entitled to, by virtue of such marriage. The oaths to be preserved by the proper officer, and the license and other instruments, to be entered in a calendar, to be open to the inspection of all persons. Officers deviating from the directions of this Act, shall be subject to punishment as guilty of a misdemeanor; but after the solemnization of a marriage by license, it is not to be impeached on the ground of informality in obtaining such license. With respect to marriages by banns, the Act requires, that before the publication of such banns in any church or chapel, there shall be delivered to the proper minister of the said church or chapel an affidavit as to the residence, names, and ages of both parties. The banns not to be published until the names and residence so stated shall be affixed on the principal door of the church or chapel, and also in some conspicuous place within said church or chapel, so to remain until the expiration of the three Sundays on which such banns shall be published. Such affidavit to be then delivered over to the church warden or chapelwarden, and to be by him deposited in a chest. Whenever a marriage shall not be had within three

months after the publication of banns, the banns must be republished, or a license must be obtained. The Act not to be in force until after the first day of September, 1822. Whenever a marriage shall not be had within three months after the license is obtained, a new license must be procured, or banns must be published. This Act not to extend to the marriage of any of the Royal Family, nor to any marriages amongst Quakers or Jews, or to any marriages solemnized beyond seas. The Act to be read at certain stated times in the churches and chapels, and to extend only to England.

A Correspondent has sent to us the following, as being some of the rumours at the West end of the Town :—

"Meditated Change in the Administration--It is now reported, in consequence of recent despatches which have been received from India, that it is extremely doubtful whether Mr. Canning will proceed thither as Governor-General.—The health of the Noble Marquis at the head of the present Government in Hindoston is said to be so much improved, that it is now understood he has been prevailed upon to continue his Governor-Generalship for a longer period than he lately contemplated. Notwithstanding this unexpected change in the political world, a coalition in the Administration of the Government of the country is still confidently talked of.—It is now said that the Marquis of Londonderry's health has suffered so much from the fatigues of office, and from his continued exertions in the House of Commons, that it is his Lordship's intention to resign office after the close of the present Session.—The Earl of Liverpool also suffers from ill health, and the labours of office, and would, it is said, very willingly retire from public business. Mr. Peel is mentioned as the successor of the Marquis of Londonderry, and Mr. Charles Grant, as the President of the Board of Controul—the Grenville party not being included in the meditated arrangements. —The retirement of the Lord Chancellor is revived, and it is rumoured that his successor will be appointed after the close of the present Session."

THE OBSERVER.

JUNE 30th, 1822.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JULY

MORNING DRESS.—The morning dress is composed of colonnade stripe muslin, worked round the bottom to correspond with the stripe and trimmed with four narrow worked flounces, the upper one finished with a double row of cord. The body fastens behind, plain and high, but a little open towards the throat; trimmed with the same delicate work that decorates the cape, in which there are two rows, separated by a puffing of plain book-muslin, through [illegible]ue ribbon is drawn. The cape is [illegible] shoulder where it finishes; but [illegible]w of trimming is continued to the [illegible] the waist, adding to the gracefulness [illegible]rm. The sleeve is worked at the end, [illegible]d tied with lilac ribbon at the wrist; above which, the work is arranged in a double angle trimmed, from each of which is suspended a [illegible] all cord tassel. The cap is elegantly simple of the cottage form, and composed of beautiful India worked muslin and Mechlin lace, tastefully decorated with fancy lilac ribbon. Shoes, lilac kid.

EVENING DRESS.—Round dress, of delicately striped net over a white satin slip; the bottom of the dress extended by a double rouleau of rich white satin; above which are elegant festoons, arranged transversely, of puffed crep lisse, confined diagonally by three narrow rouleaus of white satin, and finished at the top with small clusters of the blue convolvolus. The corsage displays the chastest taste, cut round, and edged with a quilling of the finest tulle; the stomacher is formed of four rows of six minute folds of white satin, net appearing between each row. The tasteful trimming round the back, over the shoulder, and uniting with the stomacher to the bottom of the waist, is composed of short rows of folded satin, separated by the net at equal distances, and edged with blond, of a rich and elegant, pattern. The sleeve short and full, confined by convolvolusea and divisions of small folded satin, which is again intersected by cheveronels.—Head-dress, turban of cerulean blue and white crepe lisse, and two white ostrich feathers. The hair parted in front, and elegant ringlets on each side. White satin shoes, long white kid gloves. Necklace and ear-rings of pearl and cornelian.

GENERAL OBSERVATION ON FASHION AND DRESS.

It is to Brighton, Cheltenham, &c. &c. that we must now resort for an account of the prevailing modes among the fair votaries of fashion. We find that muslin robes made in the style of pelisses are a good deal worn for the morning promenade: the one which we are about to describe is the most novel that we have seen: it is an open dress composed of cambric muslin; the skirt is of an easy fulness, and less gored than they have been worn lately; the waist is the usual length; the back full, and the fulness confined by a row of points, which cross each other, and fasten in the middle of the back by buttons; the points are edged with embroidery. The sleeve is nearly tight to the arm; it is finished at the hand to correspond with the back, but the points are small. The collar falls over; it is rounded at the corners, and terminates in a point in the middle of the back: the trimming, which is very deep, and goes all round, is formed of clear muslin let in a wreath of leaves; between each of the windings of the wreath is a small rose.

Silk pelisses are likewise in favour for the more advanced part of the day, and spencers are very fashionable. A good many of the latter button behind, and are ornamented in front either with braiding and brandenburgs, or else with the same material as the spencer, disposed in various ways. If the trimining be of brandenburgs, the half-sleeve, which is always full, is interspersed with them. These spencers are made in general without collars, and are worn either with a lace falling collar or a ruff.

We have seen a spencer composed of white lace, and lined with coloured sarsnet, of a very novel and pretty description; the lining was of lemon colour; the back was formed by a row of small silk buttons on each side, and had a little fulness at the bottom of the waist.

A short lace jaket, composed of three falls, gives the spencer a very jaunty air. The long sleeve is finished by three falls of narrow lace; the epaulette, also of lace, is in the form of a shell. There is no collar, but a standing frill, deep behind but sloping in front, and which displays the throat before. This is a remarkably pretty spencer, and very appropriate to the time of year.

The kind of bonnet which the French call capote, is a good deal in favour for the morning walk, but then it is always worn with muslin dresses. It is composed of cambric muslin, in some instances with embroidery let in, but not in general, and has rarely any ornament. Leghorn and straw are also worn in general as undress bonnets, although we see a few of the former in the evening promenade; when that is the case, they are decorated with marabouts or flowers of the season.

Silk bonnets are fashionable, but not so much as those that are transparent. We see a good many of the latter composed of a mixture of lace and clear muslin: the materials for the former are the same as we mentioned last month. Muslin is at present the order of the day in dinner dress. We still see, however, a good many silk gowns, trimmed with satin and blond. Some few elegants have adopted the blonse, which is at present so fashionable in France, but it is by no means generally worn.

Toques and turbans are in favour in full dress, but not so much so as head-dresses "en cheveux." The front hair is disposed in thick curls, and but slightly parted on the forehead. The hind hair is brought up to the crown of the head in a full bow, round which several plaits of hair are twisted. Flowers are universally worn in the hair in full dress, but feathers are used for toques and turbans. We see, however, a good many of the latter that are composed of gold and silver gauze, made without ornament. Fashionable colours are the same as last month.

THE TIMES.

JUNE 20,

A General Court of Proprietors was held yesterday at the India House, when a subject came under consideration, the natural interest of which was much enhanced by that of the question connected with it in the course of the discussion to which it gave rise. A proposal appears to have been made by Government, that the Company should wave that article in their charter which excludes from the private trade to India all ships not measuring 350 tons and upwards. The fact, we apprehend, is generally admitted that the above limit affixed to the private trade has for some time operated as a various obstacle to its success; and that if continued in its present form, a decline, if not a total cessation, of the trade, must follow at no distant period. The abovementioned proposition of Ministers, however, was met, and not unfairly, by resolutions to this effect: ---1. That the stipulated size of India traders is a part of the compact with the Company, to which the faith of Parliament stands pledged. 2. That if the Company concedes this point, it must be on obtaining reciprocal concessions.--one extending to India-built ships the full rights of British registry---the other admitting East India sugars to home consumption on equal terms with those of the West India colonies. The two questions thus raised are of extreme importance. It would be absurd to look at them under the mere aspect of problems in economy or colonial policy. The value of every maxim concerning the affairs of government must be resolved by its subserviency to the real interests and welfare of the nation to which it is applied; and the decision of Parliment upon the demands of the Company, must be guided less by a regard to general principles, than by considering what measure will best protect the sum total of the interest at issue. The compact with the Company must be maintained inviolate—that is clear enough indeed; but it seems to be the only part of this series of questions which is not open to some degree of perplexity and conflict. The admission of India-built ships to registry, as they had been built in England, is required on the ground that ships built in all the colonies of Great Britain are allowed the same advantage; and that by some evasion of the letter of the charter, as alleged by Mr. Grant, India-built ships are elbowed out even from the coasting trade of the Peninsula, which is carried on in great part by British bottoms. There was a time, undoubtedly, when the shipping interest at home would have raised a powerful outcry against this new influx of eastern built merchantmen to the British register; but that opposition, it appears, has become less animated, and for a melancholy reason—viz., that what fragment of its former prosperity still adheres to the shipping interest of this kingdom is not worth protecting. Be this as it may, the impression of the Chairman yesterday was, that strong hopes existed of a disposition in Government to yield the required privilege to East India built ships; but that with regard to sugars, the Treasury wished to pause for a year before any steps should be taken towards an equalization of the duties. On this latter question, it is unfortunate that certain broad views of commercial and colonial regulation, which might lead us to an easy decision in theory, seem, from the circumstances of the present period, to be applicable only at the expense of much private suffering to a valuable class of men--the proprietors of estates in the West Indies. The whole West India interest has been latterly going to decay. The failure of this Government in extending to its allies the humane and generous policy of the abolition of the slave trade, has operated destructively to our own colonists. Foreign planters can raise and sell their produce at a price which has thrown our sugars out of every foreign market; and it is now declared by our West India planters, that the free entrance of East India sugar for consumption here will expel them from the home markets also--the only one now within their reach. We do not advocate the cause of the West Indies; but for those whom duty or curiosity may prevail upon to look at the question in its practical bearings, it is right that a few of the most prominent and important of them should be placed under their consideration: If it be true that 100,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in the East are interested in the sugar trade, in the cotton trade, and in shipping, it is pretty clear that when they arrive at a general knowledge and common feeling in what concerns those interests, they will either succeed, without much difficulty, in forcing the fullest attention to their claims upon the British Government, or, with quite as little difficulty, relieve that Govt. from the trouble of determining any such claims.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was yesterday held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the capital stock of the company for the half year commencing on the 5th of January last, ending on the 5th of July next. The Court was made special for the purpose of resuming the consideration of a bill now pending in Parliament, for consolidating the several laws relating to the private trade with the East Indies, and also to consider the propriety of concuring in the repeal of the law by which ships under the burden of 350 tons are at present precluded from engaging in such trade from the United Kingdom.

DIVIDEND.

On the motion of the Chairman (J. Pattison Esq.), the Court agreed to the resolution of the Court of Directors, recommending a dividend on the Company's stock of 5½ per cent, for the half year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Cumming, in the absence of Mr. Howorth the chairman of the committee of by-laws, presented the report of the committee. It referred chiefly to two points—1st, the non-arrival of the necessary accounts from India, which prevent the Accountant-General from laying before the Court a statement of the Company's affairs up to the time which the by-law prescribed; and next, the want of a due compliance with the letter of the by-law, chap. 1. sec. 4., which directs that all proceedings affecting the Company's interests which might be commenced in either House of Parliament, should be laid before the Court of Proprietors by the executive body. A bill, admitting vessels to proceed directly from any port in Europe to the Company's settlement, had, not withstanding that positive injunction, passed both Houses of Parliament, without due notice having been given to the Court of Proprietors. With respect to the first point, the committee did not wish to enter into any resolution until they had received further arrivals from India, explanatory of the causes which prevented a transmission of the accounts; and as to the second, they merely hoped that such an occurence would not again take place.

The gentlemen who acted as a committee of by laws last year were than re-elected.

EAST INDIA TRADE BILL

The Chairman then called the attention of the Court to the reconsideration of the above bill; and observed that since their last meeting, the directors had sent to the Board of Control a letter, which should be read to them,

The clerk read the letter. It was dated the 13th of June, & was addressed to T. P. Courtenay, Esq. It set forth that the Court of Directors were decidedly of opinion that the 10th sect. of the 53d of Geo. III., providing that East India produce should only be imported into such stations as were furnished with proper warehouses and the 17th, 18th, and 19th sections, relative to the importation of articles of silk, hair, and cotton wool, should not be repealed.

The letter having been read.

The Chairman observed, that he understood it to be the intention of his Majesty's ministers to have the provisions alluded to re-enacted; consequently, all objections on that ground were at an end. With respect to the other points, the concession respecting the duty on sugar, and the admission of India-built ships to British registry, nothing further had been done. He knew not how a subject of this sort could be introduced to the Court, except by a substantive motion, calling on the proprietors to agree to the measure proposed by his Majesty's ministers. It was necessary, for the consistency of the Court of Directors, that such a motion should be submitted to the Court. At the same time he must observe, that it would be propounded merely as a subject of discussion. The Court of Directors were ready to hear every argument against it; and he could assure them, that no intention existed of persevering in a course not agreeable to the feelings and sentiments of the proprietors. (Hear hear.) It having been conceded, that ships of any size clearing out from Gibraltar and Malta, or from the port of any Power in amity with Great Britain, might proceed to India, it was considered to be an invidious distinction, levelled against the United Kingdom, when a contrary rule was observed towards vessels fitted out there. The hon. gent. concluded by moving, "that this Court concur in the proposition for the repeal of the existing law, by which no ship under the burden of 350 tons can engage in the trade between the United Kingdom and India." There was now a substantive motion before the Court on which he should not offer any remarks but would leave it to be discussed by the gentlemen present.

The motion was seconded by the Deputy Chairman.

Mr. R. Jackson said he considered the present proposition to be merely brought forward in compliance with a point of order to give the proprietors an opportunity of discussing the measure now submitted to them. The only way in which a contrary proposition could be introduced, was by moving "that all the words after the word 'that' be omitted," for the purpose of introducing others; and he hoped, if such a course were adopted, the Court of Directors would not suppose that it was intended to cast any sort of reflection on them (Hear.)

The Chairman said, he took exactly the same view of the case that the learned gentleman had done. He did not know whether the generality of the Court of Directors agreed in the propriety of the course he had taken; but he saw no other course that he could have adopted, save that of propounding the present question. The claim on the part of the British merchant proceeded on this principle—that the restriction on the amount of tonnage was confined to the United Kingdom; that a ship of only 100 tons burden might proceed from Gibralter, from Hamburgh or any other state in amity with this country, to India, but from Great Britain such a vessel could not proceed to the company's possessions. This was an anomaly which it was conceived ought not to exist; but in agreeing to its removal, the company asked other things in return. They demanded that India-built ships should be put on as good a footing, in every point of view, as British built ships. He believed if their demand were narrowed to that point, it would not be a desperate case; he thought they would carry it; but, in the course of their correspondence with the Board of Control, the Court of Directors had mixed up the question of the duties on sugar with that which related to India built shipping which necessarily retarded their progress. He (the chairman) had had a communication from Mr. Wynn on the subject of the sugar duties. I

was couched in these terms:—"On again mentioning the subject of sugar to Mr. Vansittart, last night, he found it was his intention to continue the present duties for one year, in order to allow full time for the consideration of the subject, in a committee of the House of Commons early next session." As it was only meant to continue the present duties for a year—as nothing new was to be done,—perhaps the subject of sugar would not be made so much the subject of discussion on this occasion, as the state of the shipping interest.

Mr. Forbes said, the part he took in the discussion, on that day week, would render it unnecessary for him to take up any very large portion of their time on this occasion. The case which he had the honour to advocate was, indeed, so strong that it required very little support from him. All that the East India interest looked for was justice. They were called on to surrender a part of their rights; and all they demanded in return was, a reciprocity of concession. They entertained no enmity to any body whatsoever; but they perceived, in the conduct which had been adopted towards India, a want of those fair and equitable principles which ought always to govern commercial regulations. He admitted that the West India interest were deeply concerned in the sugar question: but their interest was not to be put in competition with the interests of the great body of the people of this country, nor with those of the immense population of India, consisting of 100,000,000 souls, who were under the especial protection of the Company. (Hear, hear.) He differed from the hon. chairman in his view of this question, which he conceived was by no means the least of those now before them. A debate took place in that Court, in the year 1792, on the subject of sugar, which was worthy the attention of all those who were interested in the East India sugar trade. On that occasion an honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) brought forward certain resolutions for encouraging the growth of East India sugar, which he requested might be now read.

The Clerk read the resolutions of a General Court of Proprietors, held on the 15th of March, 1792, at which it was unanimously resolved, "that the annual importation of sugar; owing to the increased demand for that article, was inadequate to the supply of the country. That the court had taken the subject into their consideration, and were convinced that their East India territories could speedily and permanently supply a considerable quantity of sugar for the use of Great Britian; provided that sugar, the produce of the East Indies, was put on an equal footing, as to drawback and duties, with that of the West Indies. That the duty of 37l. 15s. 8d. per cwt. which was levied on East India sugar, while West India sugar paid only 13s. per cwt., was purely accidental. As no provision had been made with respect to sugar, which was a manufacture of very recent date, it could only be received as manufactured goods, and, as such, this heavy duty was imposed on it. That if the duty were not lowered, the India sugar trade would be driven into the hands of foreigners, who had sent, and were sending ships to the different ports of India, to purchase that article. The Court, therefore, were of opinion that East India sugar should be received into this country on equal terms with sugar produced in any of the West India plantations, and called on the Court of Directors to lay their representation before the Lords of the Treasury.

Mr. Forbes proceeded to observe, that the principles contained in the amendment he was about to propose, were similar to those on which the resolution they had just heard read were founded. He also held in his hand certain resolutions which had been agreed to at a numerous and respectable meeting of merchants, agents, and other persons interested in the shipping and trade of India, held on Tuesday. Those resolution contained matter which was directly in support of the sentiments he professed, which clearly upheld the statements made in that Court, when it was last assembled, and recognized all all that had been advanced in favour of the claim of the British interest on that day. [The hon. proprietor here read the resolutions which had been agreed to at a meeting of agents, merchants and others, interested in the East. India trade held at the office of the East India Trade Committee, Broad-street-buildings, on the 18th inst.; Edward Thatcher, Esq., in the chair. The resolutions pointed out in strong terms the injus-[tice] of prohibiting by excessive duties, the sugar [from] the East Indies from importation into this [country]; and also complained of the unfairiness [of] excluding India-built shipping from the full [benefit] of British register.] He begged leave to [draw] the attention of the Court particularly to [the] situation in which it appeared the India ship[owner] would be placed by the new measure. As [the] bill now stood, it was evident that the Bri[tish] India shipping would be excluded from a [trade] which was conceded to others. By the act [of] the 55th of Geo. III. it would be found, that [any] British India ship of smaller dimensions than [350] tons, was allowed to trade between India & [this] country. That provision remained unrepea[led] by the bill brought in by the Board of Con[trol]. The 13th clause of the 53d of Geo. III. [pro]vided that British shipping employed in the [East] India trade should not be of less than 350 tons [burden]. This clause was however, repealed by [the] new bill. It followed that British ships of [any] size might participate in the trade, while [India]-built ships of less than 350 tons [burden] were, under the 55th of Geo. III. [de]barred from that privilege. Much had been [said] about the distressed state of the shipping in[terest] of this country, and they were, in conse[quence] of that distress, called on to concede to [them] this "boon," as it was denominated by [some]. But he must observe, that the East [India] shipping interest was equally distressed. There was no hope of employing the great mass of India shipping, which had, for years, been lying at Bombay and Bengal, perfectly useless to its owners; and certainly this contemplated extension of privilege to the British ship-owner would tend to increase the evil. Small vessels would obtain cargoes more easily than ships of large class. In fact, those light vessels would run aways with the valuable part of the trade. It took a considerable time to furnish large ships with cargoes, which must consist chiefly of dead weight, such as sugar, cotton, &c. But, by the law as it at present stood, and the operation of unfair regulations which had been adopted at the customhouse, India shipping was prevented from taking in sugar as part of their cargoes. It was no less the duty of the English merchant and ship-owner to contend against the extravagant duty on East India sugar, than it was that of the individuals immediately connected with the trade. Another ill effect that would arise from allowing vessels under 350 tons to proceed to India was this--small ships would be sent out to that country for the purpose of being sold & thus another branch of Indian industry would be greatly injured. This would deprive them of almost the only employment they had left, except the cultivation of the soil. The honourable proprietor then proceeded to argue, that time sufficient had not been given to those interested, for a due consideration of the measure. He trusted that the injustice which was now in progress towards the East India interest, and towards the consumers of sugar generally, would have the effect of rousing the feelings of the country, and he hoped that in another session of Parliament the people would express their sense on the subject. He did not mean to say that they were to call on the people to petition Parliament, but he was sure if they showed the people of England their rights, and pointed out where those rights had been violated, they would not be backward in asserting them (Hear.) Notwithstanding what had been said by an hon. proprietor behind him (Mr. Carruthers) on a former day, he would repeat what he had before observed, that there was in the mind of ministers, a bias towards another interest, to the prejudice of the East India trader. He was obliged to the honourable gentleman (Mr. S. Dixon) for the lesson he had given him at the last court, with respect to his duty as a member of Parliament; but he believed that no one who knew him, or was acquainted with his conduct in Parliament, would say that he had been in the habit of advocating individual interests, in opposition to the rights of the nation in general. Hear, hear.) He had said that the East India interest was not sufficiently represented in the House of Commons, and that sentiment he now repeated. He wished to see gentlemen connected with the East Indies introduced into Parliament. He wished to see the East India interest strengthened in the House of Commons. But that strength was to be obtained without a radical reform in Parliament—a measure which he did not advocate, but against which, on the contrary, he set his face. He was perfectly aware that that Court was the proper place where all matters connected with the rights of the East India Company, as sovereigns or merchants, should first be discussed; but gentlemen would agree with him, that more than that was necessary, and that they ought to follow up their proceeding in another place. (Hear, hear.) The hon. proprietor concluded by moving the following as an amendment:—

"Resolved, That the existing limitation as to the size of vessels employed in the East India trade, is a part of the compact with the East India Company to which the faith of Parliament is pledged.

"That this Court cannot consent to the relinquishment of this part of the compact, unless reciprocal concessions are obtained by the restoration of East India built ships to the right of full British registry, and by the admission of sugars from British India, for home consumption, on equal terms with sugars produced in other dependencies of the British empire.

"That this Court are induced to adopt these resolutions, not merely on commercial grounds, as affecting the people of the United Kingdom, but on behalf of one hundred millions of our fellow-subjects in India, whose rights and interests are involved therein, & which it is the bounden duty of the East India Company to protect.

Mr. Trant said, it was now distinctly admitted by his Majesty's ministers, that the act which restricted ships of less then 350 tons burden from trading between this country and India could not be repealed the without the express concurrence of the Court of Proprietors; and he was sure the Directors never intended to concede that part of the compact between the Legislature and the Company, without procuring that concurrence, Now, before they agreed to that concesion, they ought to take care that the vital interests of an immense body or people—of perhaps one tenth of the whole population of the globe—whom Providence had placed under their care, were properly attended to. The depressed state of the trade of India was too notorious to call for remark. He knew, from the highest authority—that of a gentleman who had lately returned from the Madras presidency—that no less than five factories, each of which formerly employed 15,000 persons of different description, had been abandoned. (Hear.) Thus nearly 100,000 individuals were thrown out of employment. They were cast on the agriculture of the country: and yet at that very moment they were called on to agree to a measure which would deprive the native population of the advantage that might be derived from one of the most extensively cultivated products of their soil. Was not this unjust? and ought they not to resist it to the very utmost? (Hear.) With respect to the shipping interest, he would only say, that when he left Calcutta two years ago, the river was filled with vessels, which were literally rotting, and no employment was to be procured for the native sailors. In short, if they granted this boon to British ship-owners, they would most materially injure their Indian subjects.

Mr. Chalmers supported the amendment.

Mr. P. Moore pointed out the immense benefits which would accrue to this country, if the trade to India were placed on a just and liberal footing. He approved most highly of the resolutions of 1792 for the encouragement of the growth of East India sugar. He did so, because he felt that the encouragement of that article would effectuall abolish the slave-trade. He recollected that Mr. Fox and the other great men who had exerted themselves to put down that traffic, constantly said, "Get rid of that trade as fast as you can. Do not mind the West Indies; for you can procure 10 times more sugar, exclusive of various other valuable commodities, from the East." He had shown, by calculation, and by fact, at the time the question of the abolition of the slave-trade was entertained in the House of Commons, that the people of this country could have better sugar, the growth of their empire in the East, manufactured by freemen, at one halfpenny per lb., than they could procure from the West Indies, were it was manufactured by slaves, at 5½d. per lb. (Hear, hear.) This was one great inducement for overthrowing the slave-trade as fast as possible.

Mr. Carruthers said, the question came before him, in his capacity as a proprietor of East India stock, wholly unconnected with trade in the East or in the West Indies; and, unless it could be made manifest to him that the interest of the company, as proprietors of stock, would be injured if the duty on sugar were not taken off—unless it was make manifest to him, that, by the removal of that duty, and the trading which would take place in consequence, his dividend would be increased, he would vote for the original motion.

Mr. Tucker said, it was stated at the last Court, that the consumption of the manufactures of this country, particularly of cotton fabrics, had extended in a very extraordinary degree. Heretofore cottons were furnished by India, not only in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of this country, but to supply those of all the world. Last year, however, this country had exported calicoes and cottons to India to the amount of 700,000l. and in the present year the demand was still increasing. Now he would show how much, not only the manufactures of Great Britain, but a much larger body—the agriculturalists—were concerned in fostering & encouraging that trade. Had not that 700,000. been recived for their calicoes, what would have become of the manufactures. They would have been thrown as paupers on the agricultural and other interests of the country; and if facilities were not afforded for making returns, in payment of our manufactures, it was quite clear that the exportation could not continue. By the gain arising from that exportation, the manufacturer who would otherwise have been thrown on his parish, was enabled to procure high wages, and consequently to consume agricultural produce to a greater extent than if he were a mere pauper. Now, he thought it was quite clear, if, by injudicious imposts, the India population were prevented from making returns in produce for those manufactures, that the trade must infallibly cease, and those who were benefitted by it would be thrown out of employ. The consequence must be, that a much smaller quantity of agricultural produce would be consumed than was taken off the farmer's lands when the trade flourished. The hon. proprietor, at considerable length, argued on the necessity of having the duties so regulated that the consumer of English manufactures, in India, would have the opportunity of giving his produce in return for our fabrics. If that system were established, it would no longer be necessary for the Company to draw specie or bullion at a very considerable loss from their Indian territories, for the purpose of meeting that part of their debt which was payable in England. If a different principle were acted on—if bullion and specie, instead of the produce of her soil, continued for a few years to be drawn from India, she would be effectually drained of all the precious metals. The consequence must be a ruinous fall in prices, an incapacity on the part of the native land-bolders to pay their rents, and consequently a great diminution of the company revenue.

The Chairman stated, that he had just received from the India Board a letter on the subject then under discussion, which might as well, he thought, be read at once.

The letter was then read. It was dated the 19th of June, and was addressed by T. P. Courtenay, Esq. to the Court of Directors. It set forth, that the 10th, 17th, 18th, and 19th sections of the act of the 53d of Geo. III. would be inserted in the new bill; and that it was intended, in consideration of the late period of the session, to omit all such provisions as were likely to meet with opposition. (Loud cheers.) The principle on which intercourse was permitted between the colonies and British India would be permitted to remain as it stood at present. It was not intended to make any other alteration in the bill. With respect to the proposition for allowing vessels under 350 tons to proceed to India, it was necessary that the determination of the Court of Directors should be made known to the Board of Control without delay.

Mr. R. Twining expressed himself in favour of the amendment. He conceived that neither the Court of Directors, nor the Court of Proprietors, were prepared to consider the measure now proposed. They were taken by surprise. At the same time, he did not believe that his Majesty's ministers had any desire to favour one party more than another. At all events, their motto ought to be—

"Tro; Tyriusve mihi, nullo discrimine agevtur."

The hon. proprietor then took a brief view of the effects which the bill was calculated to produce, and concluded by arguing, that a member of Parliament who, being connected with a particular body, was perfectly conversant with their interests, did no more than his duty, when, supposing those interests endangered, he defended them in his place in the House of Commons.

Mr. Grant offered himself to the attention of the Court from a sense of duty, in consequence of the situation which he filled as a Director. If it was more the duty of one body of men than another to attend to the interests of India, it was the duty of the East India Company. He would first call their attention to one important consideration—he meant the situation of India with respect to this country. The honourable director then adverted to the great increase in the export of British cotton manufacture to India, whilst we prevented them by high duties from bringing their manufactures here in return. This was a hardship from which they ought to be relieved. The same observation applied to East India sugar. It was also loaded with a heavy duty, to prevent its coming into competition with West India sugar. It was not fair to relieve one class of men by imposing a burden upon another. Then, with respect to the East India shipping. It was contended, when the charter act passed in 18[illegible], that the coasting trade could not be interfered with by the introduction of British ships into India. Indeed, he recollected Lord Castlereagh saying, that the act was so worded as to preclude the possibility of any such ships being allowed to sail from port to port there. Now, however, by the ingenuity of lawyers, it received a construction, from which it appeared that they had a fair and equitable right to do so; the consequence of which was, that the East India ships were overwhelmed by the introduction of other vessels into every port in the country. That was another inequitable proceeding on the part of persons nearer home, who were always ready to sacrifice the interests of others to their own benefit. He would not now go into the whole policy of the question before the Court; but surely, since Government had asked them to concede a right on their part, it was not unreasonable that they should ask for an equivalent in return. The honourable director again referred to the disadvantages under which the Indian shipping laboured. He must say that all this was owing to the gentlemen who advocated the opening of the trade at time. All those transactions were hurried on by passion and feeling, and without that degree of calm consideration which the subject required. He, however, only made this retrospective allusion with a view to induce the observance of more caution when this subject should come before them on a future day. At present confining himself to the case of the East India shipping and sugar, it was his feeling that they ought to remain firm to those views which had met with approbation both there and elsewhere, and concede nothing without receiving an equivalent in return. (Hear.)

Mr. Weeding supported the amendment; and in the course of his observations regretted that the honorable chairman, instead of proposing a resolution of concurrence in the measures recommended by ministers, had [illegible] tion decidedly adverse to [illegible] proprietor condemned the [illegible] vantage afforded to West [illegible] allowing ten shillings per [illegible] dia sugar, a bounty of 3[illegible] lowed to West India plan[illegible] ged the question of the [illegible] doubt of its being carried, [illegible] was in its favour. This was [illegible] to make a stand; and as they h[illegible] former case which he had mention[illegible] they succeed now. (Applause.)

Mr. Jackson argued at some length in [illegible] of the amendment, insisting on their right[illegible] an equalization of benefits to India shipping, and of the duties on East and West India sugar. It was conceded on the part of those who corresponded with their board, that it was a part of their compact that they should possess that privilege which by the present proposition they were sought to give up. A singular mode of expression was used, which would not last [illegible] with the new Board of Control; when the right honourable gentlemau at the head of that board would find that a few compliments would not win them over to his purpose, but that he must go back to their charters and records, and meet the question in the teeth. That right hon. gentleman admitted that this provision of the charter could not be revoked without their (the Company's) consent. It had been called an odious restriction, but the enactment of that restriction took place for the purpose of preventing an indiscriminate license from endangering political revulsions in their dominions: and that very provision was re enacted by the legislature in the last session; having been thus enacted in five successive sessions since 1813. The hon. chairman said well, in his answer to this proposition, that it would be injurious to the interests of India to accede to it; yet he gave no other reason for making the concession than this—that because they had already taken so much from them as to leave them nothing worth retaining, they might, therefore, take the rest. The learned proprietor justified the Court's resistance to the proposal, on the ground of the danger necessarily resulting from an indiscriminate access to India. He then contended that our fellow-subjects in India, both by conquest and by compact—and the latter were as much our fellow-subjects as those persons who resided in Cheapside—were entitled to protection; and ought not to

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be stripped, as they were, of every employment, with the exception of the sword alone. He (Mr. Jackson) admitted that protection was due to West India interests; but it ought not to be partial and injurious protection. And having conceded to them (the West India Company) the trade with the United States, would surely warraut conceding to them (the East India Company) an equalization of the sugar duties. The learned director then alluded to the intention of ministers to continue the present sugar duties for another year, and asked why they did not offer to limit their proposed bill to 12 months, that both measures might expire together. But in his opinion they ought to adjourn the question altogether to the next session, and before that period arrived a distinguished individual would in all probability have returned to this country, who, of all others, would be most capable of delivering an enlightened opinion upon it. However, it appeared to him (Mr. Jackson) that the clearest course for the Court to pursue was to adopt the amended resolutions before the chair (hear), and accede to the proposition of Ministers, on the condition that they concede to them the two points contained in those resolutions.

Mr. Gashegan supported the amendment.

Mr. Money would trespass upon the indulgence of the Court, at that late hour, only for a very few moments. He complained of the privileges which were allowed to the shipping of our West India settlements, particularly Demerara, which had not been attached to the Crown of Great Britain for more than 12 or 13 years, being denied to India, which had been a part of the British territory for 150 years. Not less than 50,000 tons of shipping had been lately built wi hin a short period in the colonies, and introduced into the trade of this country? and yet this excited no complaint here. It also appeared, from returns laid before the House of Commons, that the whole amount of our woollen manufacture exported to the West Indies (from which it was well known that a great part of it went to South America) within the last year was only 180,000l., whilst twice that amount was exported to the East Indies in the same period. It would be but fair, therefore, that we should, in return, extend our consumption to the natural produce of their soil. It also appeared from Parliamentary returns, that 536,000 cwt. of sugar had been imported from Demerara alone last year, while not one half that quantity had been imported from the whole of India. After some other observations in favour of the amendment, the honourable director concluded by saying, that although he concurred in all that had been said of the neglect of India affairs elsewhere, yet it was cheering to hear them so ably discussed there; and to observe how carefully they were attended to by their honourable chairman and the other gentlemen behind the bar. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Edmonstone did not mean to trouble the Court at any length, but he thought it his duty to call their attention to a subject that had not been touched upon by any of the honourable gentlemen who had spoken before him—he meant the political effects of the measure in qu s tion upon the inhabitants of that country, By following up the system of depriving them of all [illegible] connexion with us, and [illegible]ther upon their own resour- [illegible]gth be induced to relieve [illegible]ejection to this country. [illegible]ment a powerful engine at [illegible]ing to effect this purpose. [illegible]titious statement, for he [illegible] seen a paper in which [illegible] America were held out as [illegible]wed by India. Let those [illegible]reedom of the press in India [illegible]sequences. Through it she was [illegible]ake of her subjection to this coun- [illegible]thought it his duty to call the attention [illegible] Court to this subject, otherwise he would [illegible]t have troubled them at this late hour.

The Chairman submitted to the Court, whether the suggestion which had been last made was the most prudent; or whether the honourable director would not have acted more wisely in preserving his accustomed silence. He (the hon. Chairman) liked to speak his mind plainly and fearlessly. He thought the doctrine of resistance might have been as well kept out of view. The honourable chairman, after making some explanatory observations in reply to part of Mr. Jackson's speech, proceeded to read extracts from Mr. Grant's evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, to show that that honourable director had not then considered the restrictive privilege which was the subject of the proposition before them of any importance, and said that the proposal originated in consequence of the opinion which he had so given. He wa anxious to have it understood that an opinion in favour of Indian interests was entertained as strongly behind the bar as any where else; but when it had failed them (the directors) to protect those interests, he called the proprietors together, that they themselves might protect them. One advantage, at all events, had been obtained by opposition; for it produced delay, and delay was said to be often the best road to victory. Having now seen what was the sense of the Court, he would cheerfully withdraw the original motion, and substitute the amendment in its stead. (Cheers.) In truth, the arguments were all on one side. Had one side of the court consisted of West India, and the other of East India Proprietors, his would have been a more difficult situation in the chair. In fact, it was by West India interests that they were beaten down. He remembered having attended a meeting at Fife-house last year, and when his plain John Bull understanding was unable to comprehend a proposition of Lord Liverpool's, he asked his lordship if his object was not to protect West against East India, interests? To which his lordship very candidly answered that it was. He (the hon. Chairman) was now endeavouring to show that they (the directors) were not indifferent to the interests of India. He was sure they would derive an advantage from the unanimity which prevailed in the court upon this subject. At all events, their opposition would have the same effect upon the proposition of Government, as the treatment of Indians upon a serpent when they caught one, which if they did not kill it, they were sure to deprive of its sting. (Loud cheering.)

After a few words of mutual explanation from Mr. Grant and the Chairman, and of- acknowledgements from Mr. Forbes, the origi nal motion having been withdrawn, the amended resolutions were put, and carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

PETITION OF THE CALCUTTA BANKERS.

Mr. Brougham said, that in opening the case of the petitioners, he should be saved the trouble of narrating the circumstances of their petition in detail to the house, by the statements which he had made regarding it on a former evening. The claim of the petitioners arose out of loan made by them to the Government in India, on the security of the territories of Oude. The money so advanced was borrowed to pay certain subsidies to the East India Company, and being so paid came into its coffers. The teritorry upon which the money was advanced had since been partitioned, and half of it had come into the hands of the East India Company. Though the revenue of the territory thus acquired by the East India Company amounted to 3,000,000l. sterling, they refused to pay the debt claimed by the petitioners. As the pe itioners were thus defrauded of all means of redress and repayment, and as they could obtain no relief from the courts in India or in this country, owing to the sovereignty of the East India Company, they were obliged to seek for justice in the power and wisdom of Parliament. To show the justice of the claim made by the petitioners, Mr. Brougham read extracts from the despatches of several of the Governors-General of India, and particularly relied upon a letter from the Marquis Wellesly. After several observations upon them, he concluded by moving that a committee be appointed to inquire into the justice of the claim of the petitioners, and to report their observations there on to the house.

Mr. Robertson opposed the motion; but was for the most part inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to say that the money had been lent at a most extravagant and usurious rate, and to deprecate the interference of Parliament to compel the payment of it.

Mr. Wetherell supported the motion, and contended that the loan had not been contracted upon usurious terms.

Mr. Hume dissented altogether from the view which his hon. and learned freind (Mr. Brougham) had taken of this case. Instead of looking upon it as matter fit for publick inquiry, he thought it, both according to principle, precedent, and practice, a private subject, and to be settled between the individuals who were affected by the claim, and the party against whom it was made. Lord Cornwallis had long since declared that the Government ought not to interfere with matters of private debt in India: and had the Marquis Wellesley (as was insinuated by the reference to h is private latter) considered the present subject fit for public interference, he had had abundant opportunities, while Govenor-General of India, of promoting inquiry into the transaction. The hon. member then adverted to the manner in which the private affairs and transactions of the native princes in India had been conducted, and explained the manner in which business was conducted among them; and said, that if the house tolerated an inquiry into this case, they would next session have no time, even if they sat through the whole of the ensuing year, for any thing else than considering applications of a smilar nature respecting matters of private account in India. He should therefore most decidedly oppose the motion. (Hear.)

Mr. Prendergast said, that in the pecuniary transactions in which he was engaged in India, and to which allusion had been made, instead of being remunerated for his losses, he was left a severe sufferer. For his own part, he had been obliged, on the principle that half a loaf is better than none, to accept one half of his claim in lieu of the whole. He was compelled to abandon the other moiety, to which he was equally well entitled on every principle of equity and right, to the Vizier. From this statement, the house might judge of the fairness and correctness with which an hon. member (Mr. Hume, we believe) had stated that he (Mr. Prendergast) was the only claimant who had received full compensation. Before this discussion terminated, he would take the liberty of moving that the papers connected with his own case be laid before the house.

Mr. Geo. Smith (as we understood) having been appealed to, felt it his duty to bear his testimony to what he believed to be the just claim of his hon. friend who had last addressed the house. His case, he thought, that hon. gent. had clearly established.

Mr. Astell thought that no statement had been made by or on behalf of the East India Company, with regard to the subject now under consideration, which was not amply borne out by the official documents before the house. If the house consented to entertain this petition, there would be no end to petitions of a similar nature from the representatives of those who might formerly have supposed themselves to possess claims of this nature, which they had since abandoned.

Mr. Plunkett begged leave to say, that he had as yet formed no opinion upon the particular merits of the case: but, undoubtedly, a prima facie case of inquiry was laid in this petetion. Among other matters, tending to found such a case, the petitioners relied on this—that from the year 1787 to 1793 the interest upon their debt had been regularly paid. That circumstance alone afforded some, though perhaps not an unanswerable, presumption, that theirs was in fact an equitable claim. There were 3 classes of creditors of the Vizier—European creditors, of course subject to our government; Hindoo creditors, subject of the Vizier: and Hindoo creditors, subjects of our Government. The latter felt that though they were not Christians, yet, as being subjects within the territories of the East India Company, they had as much right to demand justi e at the hands of this Government, as if they were British-born subjects (hear): and nothing was more important in the case than this circumstance; for the foundation of the Company's power, and of their influence over the natives of India, was the equal administration of justice between all the various classes of their subjects. (Cheers.) The security of their dominions and their own character alike required that such an administration of justice should be ever carefully maintained. The East India Company, on this occasion, were certainly placed in no ordinary situation. These sums of money were advanced on what was said to be due from the Vizier to the Company. That was one of the allegations advanced on the one hand, and denied on the other. When this Vizier died, the house were told the East India Company appointed his successor; and in consideration of investing him with the territories which had been governed by his predecessor, the Company entered into an agreement with him, by which he took upon himself the payment of the debt due from the former Vizier, although he could not otherwise have been his representative in this matter. By another contract, in 1793, the Company took under their own dominion one half of the Vizier's territories, as an acquittance for this debt. Now, on this statement of the question, it would seem that the Company could not be justified in refusing to meet the claims of the petitioners; for, in the case of a private person accepting the assignment of an estate as the consideration for monies by him advanced, it would not be competent to him to refuse discharging the incumbrances taken with the estate; but, on the contrary, such an assignment woul stand good in any Cort of Equity. Still, however, he (Mr. Plunkett) begged to be understood as not yet having formed any opinion on the merits of this case. He was merely showing that something like a prima facie ground was laid for the application. He was bound to vote for the committee, because, this being a claim of so peculiar a nature, there was no other way in which the petitioners could apply for redress but through this house. (Hear.)

M. W. Wigram, in a loud tone of voice, defended (as we understood) the conduct of the East India Company. The Company ought not to be called on in this matter. It was nothing more than an account between the Vizier and the parties who had been thus concerned with him. The Vizier alone, or his representative, could be answerable for it.

Mr. P Moore was astonished that the hon. gent. who was the professed agent for the petitioners could for a moment have been induced so far to sanction their petition as to bring it forward. The hon, gent proceeded shortly to state what he considered to be the facts of the case. In conclusion, he thought that the house had no judicial authority, and therefore voted against the committee.

Lord Archibald Hamilton did not mean to say that the Company ought to pay the debt; but he thought that there were parts of it to which they might be liable. What part they ought to bear, and what part they ought not, he hoped to learn from the report of the committee.

Mr. W. Wynn thought there was such a prima facie case made out as justified the house in going into a committee. The claim, it should be recollected, was not for services performed, but for money actually lent.

Captain Maberly thought the claim could not be supported.

Mr. Money was most anxious that justice should be done; but on looking at the papers already before the house, he thought the main allegations of the petition were disproved.

Dr. Phillimore would have voted against the committee, if he could have seen that the statements of the petition stood disproved; but after looking attentively at the document before the house, he did not feel competent to determine whether the claim was or was not established; and therefore he should vote for farther inquiry.

Mr. George Smith was against the committee.

Mr. Ricardo thought that the right hon. President of the Board of Control could not have sufficiently attended to the papers before the house. In his opinion it would be most impolitic to grant a committee.

Mr. W. Wynn, D. Phillimore, and Mr. Wigram, explained.

Mr. T. P. Courtenay said this was a claim, not of liberality, but of right, and there was no judicial tribunal either in this country or in India by which it could be decided. The Board of Control might, undoubtedly, have sent their mandate to the Court of Directors, ordering them to send a despatch to India, commanding the payment of the debt claimed, which was about 150,000l.; but they did not like to adopt such a proceeding, as they understood that the whole 24 Directors were opposed to the claim. It therefore appeared to them far more eligible that it should be investigated before a committee of that house, by whom evidence might be heard, and the whole of the facts be throughly inquired into.

Mr. Brougham, in reply, said the honourable Secretary to the Board of Control had put the question on i s true footing. This was not a question of liberty, but a strict claim of right and could not be decided by any judicial tribunal. The learned gent. then went into a detail of all the circumstances of the case, and contended that the petitioners were justified in making the demand they had done. The money due to them had been raised to pay a subsidy of the Company, and was secured on the revenue, that was, on the rent of certain lands, and consequently on the land itself. That land the Company had now got into their possession, partly by fraud and partly by force; but not one quarter of a rupee, either principal or interest, would they part with. This then, was the claim of right---it could not be decided by any court of justice---and, he demanded, would the house refuse to the petitioners the only constitutional mode by which they could obtain redress---the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances? The Company said, this was not the proper time to investigate them; but they had not deigned to state when the proper time would arrive. If the company had offered to wave their right of sovereignty, and to go before a court of justice, or to subject the claim to a reference, or to go before the King in council, the petitioners would have gladly listened to such an overture. But they did no such thing---they contemplated no such thing. They adhered to the strict letter of their rights and prerogatives, and all that the petitioners could do was to bring the su ject before parliament.

After a short explanation between Mr. Hume and Mr. Brougham, the house divided—

For the motion . 82 | Against it . 39 | Majority . 43.

The committee was accordingly appointed.

MINORITY.

OF THIRTY-NINE AGAINST APPOINTING A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE CLAIMS OF THE CALCUTTA BANKERS, PRESENTED BY MR. PRENDERGAST.

Alexander, J.	Lockhart, J. I.
Antrobus, G.	Majoribanks, S.
Alexander, Josias	Manning, W.
Baillie, J.	Maberly, J.
Bankes, G.	Maberly, W. L.
Brogen, J.	Moore, P.
Bridges, Ald.	Martin, J.
Butterworth, J.	Mills, J.
Curteis, J.	Mouey, J.
Cumming, J.	Nolan, M.
Calcraft, J.	Ommaney, Sir F.
Cherry, G.	Pechell, Sir T.
Doveton, Gen.	Robertson, A.
Eastnor, Lord	Ricardo, D.
Fane, J.	Smith, Ald.
Fleming, J.	Smith, G.
Gilbert, D.	Tierney, Right Hon. G.
Gaskell, B.	Wigram, W.
Lamb, Hon. G.	Williams, W.
Lindsay, Hon. H.	

Tellers---Hume, J.; and Astell, W.

JULY. 5TH

Friday.--Sir James Mackintosh enquired Whether the Russian Ukase, appropriating the North Pacific Ocean, above the 51st degree of latitude, to Russia, & interdicting the navigation of that sea by foreign vessels within one hundred Italian miles of the coast, had been communicated to this government? and, if so, whether any steps had been taken in consequnce? His particular object in requesting an answer to his queries was to afford information to certain persons now fitting out vessels in the port of London, to trade in that part of the ocean already specifi d. Lord Londonderry replied, that the official document alluded to had been received by his Majesty's Ministers, and that immediately after a Note was forwarded to the Russian Ambassador, stating that this Government could neither acknowledge the territorial claims advanced therein by Russia, nor the maritime principle on which it was made. It was, however, proposed at the same time, that an amicable negociation should be set on foot, with the view of arriving at a conclusion mutually satisfactory, and that in the mean time the rights of British subjects should remain and be observed exactly as they were previous to the issuing of the Ukase. We understood his Lordship to intimate that this proposal had been acceded to, and of course that a negociation on the foregoing terms is now in progress.

When the House went in to a Committee of Supply, agreeably to the Order of the Day, Mr. Arbuthnot moved that a sum of 706,000l. should be granted for the Army Extraordinaries. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that last year one million was voted for this service, and explained how the saving of the difference has been effected.

Mr. Hume, after making some observations on the expences incident to our colonies, expressed a desire to see the rates paid to our different agents reduced as follows: the agent for Ceylon, 1,200l. Cape of Good Hope 600l., Malta 600l., the Mauritius 500l.; the Ionian Islands 500l. This would make a deduction from the original vote of nearly 6000l. He moved therefore as an amendment, that the vote be 694,023l. in place of 700,000l.

Mr. Goulburn and Mr Huskisson considered the agents as worth the money they received. Mr. Smith contended that the revenues of Ceylon & other colonies ought to defray the expence of agency. Mr. Arbuthnot could, from conversations he had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, say that reduction would be made in the Army Estimates next year. Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived by 82 to [illegible]. The resolution was then agreed to.

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